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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Never Too Late for Peace

Progress From Court Rift

Coast Hotel Strike Ends

¶ Neither China nor Japan wants war at this time, according to observers in both countries as the military situation in North China today becomes acute.

Unreadiness or unwillingness to seek national aims by armed conflict gives a touch of tragedy to incidents which in less than three weeks have brought two nations to the verge of war.

When Chinese and Japanese troops first clashed west of Peiping on July 7, some observers saw a deliberate Japanese plan to stage an incident, charge Chinese aggression, and take North China in "self-defense."

¶ This is the modern technique of imperialism. It operates without a formal declaration of war. In Manchuria and in Ethiopia, it has won material rewards for nations willing to blink at their formally pledged peace commitments.

But there is at least a reasonable doubt that Japan at this time is acting under the full drive of this subtle method. In 1931, when Japan seized Manchuria, the method showed itself plainly. Today, Japan, like China, appears to be having her hand forced by events.

Japanese ambitions in North China are beyond doubt. The more extreme Japanese militarists and imperialists look forward to further conquests on the Asiatic continent. Some of them may be fomenting the present friction.

¶ Admitting all this, the present situation points clearly to the fact that war is not inevitable, that it is never inevitable. War is always a result of preventable accidents, or of curable human emotions such as envy, fear, and hate.

What does Japan seek in China?

First, her whole continental policy is motivated by desire for military security. A foothold on the continent is believed to offer needed defense for the Island Kingdom against possible attack.

Second, Japan feels a "destiny of leadership" upon her in East Asia.

Third, she seeks economic riches in North China, to be obtained, if necessary, by use of armed force.

¶ Yet if history teaches one thing, it is that security lies in ways of peace, not in ways of war. The best way to defend oneself against an enemy is to make him a friend.

China and Japan have been friends in the past. A grain of conciliation on both sides could adjust the present tension and avert armed conflict. It is not too late.

¶ Extremes often work out to the advantage of progress, by canceling each other and giving an impetus to a right cause. Such would appear to be the outcome of the Supreme Court battle in the United States, today at the point of Congressional action on a substitute bill.

One of President Roosevelt's chief complaints against the highest bench was the slowness of decision on cases involving constitutionality of Acts of Congress. Yet the delay often starts below the Supreme Court.

¶ To remedy such delays, the substitute bill seeks to speed and safeguard the course of constitutional cases.

First, the Attorney General is to be advised by lower courts of the entry of suits touching the constitutionality of federal laws.

Second, the Government or individuals may appeal any such case directly to the Supreme Court, within 30 days of its entry. The court must then act in 60 days.

Another thorn in the side of the Administration has been the use of injunctions to stay execution of federal projects. The bill requires a three-judge court, of whom one must be a Circuit Judge, to issue such injunctions.

¶ The labor front has been relatively quiet since relaxation of recent barrages of strikes and violence. At Cleveland, however, measures of public safety are in force today following a clash outside the Republic Steel Corporation's plant.

At San Francisco, the 88-day hotel strike ends in agreement. Losses to management, $6,500,000. Losses to workers, $500,000.

In industrial relations, as in diplomacy, agreement is possible *before* such a cost is paid. Agreement, not conflict, brings healing. There can be right adjustment without mutually harmful warfare.

¶ Germany's decree, effective today, that this year's harvest of wheat and rye must be turned over to the Government, is an effort to offset effects of poor harvests, and to cut down on imports. Heavy penalties are applied for use of these grains as fodder.

The Reich also recently placed production of iron and other metals directly under state control.

That dictatorial control of economics in the form of state planning does not automatically solve production problems is meanwhile indicated in a Russian dispatch. Spring sowings in southern areas were unaccountably delayed. The explanation given is that everyone was waiting for someone else to give the "go ahead" order.

In The Boston Section:

N. E. Senators defy White House in flood bill.
Driscoll asks release from jail in Codman case.
"Eat more eggs for breakfast," Mass. poultrymen urge.
Maine Island found ideal home by artist couple.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Trends in Transportation: Increased Reliability And Speed Held Major Factors

One of the two or three great public documents of the decade was published recently: "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of New Inventions," from the Sub-Committee on Technology of the National Resources Committee. This 400,000-word study is an examination of the effect of machines on men . . . and governments . . . and society. It was prepared by a corps of outstanding American experts, under direction of Prof. William F. Ogburn, distinguished social scientist of the University of Chicago, who also directed the monumentally important "Recent Social Trends" for President Hoover. Following is the fifth of a group of articles on the report, appearing at intervals.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—The importance of transportation to the United States is almost too immense to be gaged and measured, concludes the National Resources Committee's report on Technological Trends. Life in this continent is today to a great extent dominated by transportation factors.

The effects range from the ruination of the hammock business (presumably by automobiles) to the standardization of the outward conditions of life in widely separated communities.

This standardization of life is taking place all over the United States, points out Harold A. Osgood, vice-president of the Fulton Iron Works Co., St. Louis, Mo., who wrote this very sprightly chapter in a monumental work.

"It is probably unfortunate," he writes, "that people are more frequently irritated by the alleged likeness to other folks rather than by differences, for the trend is undoubtedly toward uniformity. A Virginian would probably resent the statement that life in Charlottesville differs but little in its essentials from life in Columbia, Mo., or Princeton, N. J., but the similarities in tangible things certainly far outweigh the differences. In bringing about this standardization, transportation is not, of course, the only influence, but it is plainly the service which alone makes it pos-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Curb Upon Unions Seen in Roosevelt Defense of Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—President Roosevelt indicated yesterday that he was prepared to consider modifications of the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) to impose some restraints on labor. But at the same time he defended the much-attacked personnel of the National Labor Relations Board, expressing confidence in the fairness and impartiality of its members.

In regard to the act itself, Mr Roosevelt referred to the British Trade Unions Act as an example of how labor could be penalised for violating contracts without imposing incorporation on labor unions—the remedy being demanded in conservative and employer circles. He said that under the British act labor is made fairly and adequately responsible.

He did not advocate copying the British act, but thought it pointed a solution to the controversy now going on, both those who want to throw the halter of corporation responsibility around labor unions and those who believe that to do so would be to redeliver the unions to the mercy of employers.

President Shifts Issue

In connection with discussion of this question, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out there have been many violations of labor agreements by employers as well as by labor and that blame should not be leveled solely against one side.

In taking this balanced position in regard to the labor act itself, the President apparently intended to shift the issue between employer and labor groups here from the personnel of the labor board to the act itself. Criticism first was directed against the act and extensive modifications of it were urged with the backing of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, when this drive failed to make any perceptible headway against the Administration, the opposition turned its fire on the individuals who are administering the act.

This attack on members of the board was opened last week by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, who said the board was so partisan to labor, and particularly the C. I. O., that "the average man

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Other labor news: Page 2.

Germany's Wheat And Rye Taken In New Decree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 28—This year's wheat and rye harvest in Germany will have to be handed over to the Government and neither of these cereals can be used as fodder, according to a decree operating from today.

The new decree, issued jointly by Dr. Walther Darré, Minister of Agriculture, and Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, economic "dictator," is declared essential in guaranteeing Germany's bread supply for the coming winter. All the wheat and rye will now have to be delivered up by farmers except such as is required for feeding their own families and employees or for seeding, and these amounts will be decided by the Government. Noncompliance with the order will be punishable by imprisonment and fines up to 100,000 marks.

For some months the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been endeavoring to confine the use of wheat and rye to human consumption. Distillers were long ago for-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Wheat surpluses due for decline, Rome discovers: Page 5.

Subterranean 'Hot' Lake Tapped to Heat Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—A subterranean body of hot water, lying under a large section of this city, has been turned to useful purposes by resourceful citizens and now heats approximately 60 residences, six apartment houses, and a number of other buildings.

Although major development of natural hot water heating has been made in the past five years, the first project of the kind was started in 1917. At that time Paul Johnson sank a well and pumped the hot water to heat a private greenhouse and his residence in the Hot Springs section.

Shortly after the White Pelican Hotel was built and a natural hot water system was installed. It has since burned, but the large garage constructed on the site uses hot water from the same well.

Many Wells Drilled

The success of the Johnson and hotel hot water projects attracted interest, and in recent years dozens of wells have tapped the body of hot water. Recently the city's daily newspaper moved into a building near the Hot Springs district, sank a well, and the building is now heated with the hot water.

The area in which hot water has been found covers about three square miles. The wells vary in depth from 50 to 200 feet. The temperature of the water varies from 140 degrees Fahrenheit to 208 degrees.

Three systems of heating from the hot water wells have been developed.

Three Heating Methods

The first system involved pumping the water out of the well and through radiators in the building to be heated. A new plan, called the thermal system, involves running city water through coils in the well, the heated city water then being circulated through the radiators. Under a third method, hot water is circulated through a radiator which is equipped with a fan, the fan forcing air through the radiator and then, in heated form, through hot air pipes to various rooms in the building.

Various theories have been advanced as to what causes the hot water. There is considerable "hot ground" in the district where the wells have been sunk. The city, when installing a sewer system in the district, ran into hot ground and was forced to change from asphalt to cement joints, because the former were melted by the heat. City Engineer E. A. Thomas holds that the water runs through a lime formation, with the result that it is heated.

Economy and Efficiency

The holes drilled down to the hot water vary in diameter from 6 to 12 inches. The drilling cost about $3 per foot, including casing the wells. Hot water users generally are pleased, both from the standpoints of effective heating and economy. They report that the cost of a well and other fixtures, exclusive of the interior radiators, is just about the same as the cost of a good furnace. But the natural hot water system uses no fuel, while with a furnace system fuel costs are continuous after the original installation is made.

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is reported by a Monitor staff correspondent.

Page 3

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 28, 1937

Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
The Home Forum	7
The Ever-Present Christ (With Swedish Translation)	
Radio Comment	8
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Past Mail Steamers	11
Sports Pages	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18
Weekly Magazine Section	
Rock in a Quaking World	1-2
Literature at 3 Cents a Day	3
Cincinnati Recalls Sherrill	4
Where the Voters Speak	5
Shake Hands With the Eskimos	6
Appreciation: Magazine Editorial	7
The Sea Is Driven Back	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Japan Launches Drive to Expel Chinese Troops

Formal 'State of War' Is Still Avoided Despite Fighting at Peiping

Door Left Open

With expiration of the ultimatum, Japanese troops were reported to have moved today to drive the 29th Chinese army from the Peiping area. Conflicting reports followed the outbreak of hostilities. Chinese headquarters reported the Japanese advance halted. Japanese authorities denied these reports and claimed counter victories.

Despite fighting, declaration of a state of war is still avoided, leaving the door open for negotiations.

In Tokyo, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was greeted with cheers when he told Parliament that Japan had been forced to resort to arms to punish China.

Chinese shore mortars at the mouth of the Hai Ho River turned back four Japanese munitions ships en route to the Japanese military port at Tangku.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull at Washington announced that evacuation of American citizens from Peiping was being considered.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 28—North China reports indicate that Japan has definitely launched a concerted drive to expel the twenty-ninth army from the Peiping area. This is still distinguishable from a state of war, though verging closely upon it. Neither Nanking nor Tokyo wishes to assume the responsibility for a formal declaration, a fact which, though creating an ambiguous situation, leaves the door open for an easier settlement than if war were formally announced.

Available facts from Japan indicate that the Japanese are unitedly behind the campaign. The general impression is that it is a punitive expedition, necessary because of China's policy of weakening the Japanese as a North China power by non-co-operation with the Japanese economic efforts. Japan, it is believed, is not bent on repeating the Manchuria affair in North China. Nanking, on the other hand, is divided and probably believing that fighting is another Mukden and that resistance is essential unless North China is to be lost.

This confusion in viewpoint appears to hold the best possibility of ultimate settlement if each actually is sincere, but Shanghai and Nanking are now inclined to feel that the central government's determination to resist means major hostilities whatever the ultimate aims of the two parties may be. There is little apparent expectation of help from other countries and no talk whatever of Russia being involved due to the coolness of both Nanking and Moscow and to Russia's weakness owing to the execution of the generals and conspiracy trials.

More on Far Eastern crisis: Page 8.

'Music Before Football'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—It is music before football for 2,000,000 American school boys and girls today, according to figures given to the National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers in their thirty-sixth annual convention here this week.

Fred A. Holtz, president of the association, asserted that the average schoolboy today preferred a place in the school band to a position on the football team, to such an extent that there were now nearly 40,000 school bands in the United States.

The youthful musician had been a friend indeed to the case of the "much-kidded" saxophone, he said, stating that it now rated as a "strictly legitimate instrument" for bands and concert orchestras and was in such demand that makers of saxophones were behind in their deliveries.

Sales of all band instruments today are 25 per cent ahead of last year at this time, Mr. Holtz related.

Handles Delicate Situation

Acme

Ovation for Yugoslavia's Chief Regent

Prince Paul, Accompanied by His Wife, Princess Olga, Attending a Local Festival, as He Pilots the State Through a Critical Religious Controversy

Secretarial Jobs In Reorganization Bill Are Fat Ones

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—What will President Roosevelt do with six "executive assistants," getting $10,000 each of whom he may soon name if the Senate follows the House vote yesterday of 280 to 88?

Republicans charge the famous "Corcoran-Cohen" team, referring to Thomas Corcoran and Benjamin Cohen, who are members of what is left of the so-called "brain trust," will be among the first elevated to the position, together with others of that type. They see the start of an expanded federal bureaucracy.

Democrats, on the other hand, quote recommendations from the original report of the Brownlow Committee on Executive Reorganization to urge the need of assistants.

Back of the whole story is the bigger program of executive reorganization.

The bill passing the House yesterday is the first of four, into which the Brownlow program has been divided. Bill No. 2 deals with proposals to put the entire federal personnel under civil service. It is now in committee.

Bill No. 3 has been drafted as a tentative bill, dealing with proposed amalgamation of the general accounting office and comptroller general.

Simplest One of Lot

Bill No. 4 deals with the general reorganization plan and proposed power for the President to consolidate and eliminate government agencies.

The bill passed yesterday is the simplest of the four measures, possibly the only one to get enacted at this session.

It is charged, in brief, that an American President is grossly overworked. In Mr. Roosevelt's statement of Jan. 12 on the Brownlow report, he mentioned this assertion, and declared, "I plead guilty."

It is pointed out that the Secretary of the Treasury, at the present time, has 11 assistants. These include two "assistants to the secretary," getting $10,000 each; two "technical assistants," getting $9500 each; two "assistants" getting $8500 each, and still other technical and lesser assistants.

If the Secretary of the Treasury needs 11 assistants, then the President needs at least six, it is argued. At the present time he has three regular secretaries, created by law. Two of these three jobs were created in the Hoover Administration in recognition of the growing complexity of the presidency. One job went to Mr. Akerson, the other to Mr. Ritchie. But these secretarial jobs are not the same thing as the proposed assistants. The six new jobs would be added to the three old ones, and the work would be different.

The argument for the assistants was made by the Brownlow Committee, a group of experts, who likened the presidency to the head of a big corporation with its scores of vice-presidents. There are now 120 federal agencies, it is pointed out, all theoretically under the responsibility

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Farley Backs Foe Of Court Reform

By the Associated Press

Milwaukee, Wis., July 28

Senator F. Ryan Duffy (D) of Wisconsin, who voted to return President Roosevelt's court bill to committee, today had the support of Postmaster General James A. Farley for re-election.

The Democratic national chairman told Democrats at a banquet last night "Ryan Duffy has been a loyal supporter of the Administration. I speak for the Democrats of the country when I say I wish to see him returned to the Senate next year."

Belfast's Greeting To King Marred By Border Riots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 28—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth paid a coronation visit to Northern Ireland today and an estimated million persons jammed the streets of the Capital to see the sovereigns on their nine-hour stay.

The visit was unfortunately signalized by terrorist acts on the frontier between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, attributed to the Irish Republican Army, which has long been conspicuous for its extremist views.

Despite the disorders, however, the King and Queen received a notable welcome. Cheering crowds lined the quay side as the yacht Victoria and Albert with the Royal Party on board came to its moorings, having been escorted across the Irish Sea from Stranraer in Scotland by two cruisers and nine destroyers of the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla.

Responds to Welcome

At the City Hall, the King made a brief impromptu reply to addresses of welcome. Then the monarchs drove 12 miles through crowded streets to lunch at Government House, attended a garden party and saw a parade of youth organizations.

In his response to the address of

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Yugoslav Army Controls Streets In Religious Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The hope of Premier Stoyadinovitch and of Regent Prince Paul, that friction between leaders of the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Yugoslav Government would abate after the ending of the parliamentary debate on the concordat with the Vatican, has not been realized.

This friction is associated with difficulties over fatal injuries to the patriarch and impending election of a new head of the Serbian Church.

Pious Serbs flocked to Belgrade from all parts of the land by thousands to pay last respects to the Patriarch, who is believed to have been a victim of the Government's policy of goodwill toward Roman Catholics. The Orthodox Synod is said to have excommunicated all members of the cabinet and parliament who voted for the concordat. But the government does not recognize this act as valid. Premier Stoyadinovitch keeps himself completely in the background and avoids anything which might incite hostility. All special police detachments have been removed from the streets and order is now preserved by the army and the Sokol gymnastic organization somewhat resembling Boy Scouts.

Premier Stoyadinovitch still believes that after the excitement of choosing a new patriarch is over, popular feeling will gradually return to normal. In any case, the reaction of the Serbs to this concordat reveals how much difficulty there is in bringing about harmony between the orthodox Serbs and the Roman Catholic Croatians. While the orthodox leaders in Serbia are preparing for a crusade of unprecedented religious agitation, Roman Catholic Croatians and Slovenes are also more active and better organized than at any time since formation of the kingdom.

It is hoped, however, that danger arising from this antagonistic movement may induce all moderate elements in Yugoslavia to support Premier Stoyadinovitch in his efforts for unity and understanding.

'Order of Coatless Men' Launched To 'Free' Convention-Bound Males

MACON, Ga., July 28 (AP)—W. T. Anderson, publisher of the Macon Telegraph, mopped his brow yesterday and announced organization of the "Independent Order of Coatless Men."

It is a due-less, creed-less, meetingless association designed to emancipate convention-bound males from their own inhibitions about running around without their coats.

Proclaiming the organization in a front page item, Mr. Anderson asserted: "This order is going to be the greatest agency for world peace that has yet been set up." He explained it would give men a common purpose.

His move brought quick response. From Pelham, Ga., came this wire, signed by Jim Chism, editor of the Pelham Journal: "Our coat is off to you, my dear sir. You're right again as usual."

In Atlanta, former Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who has flaunted his red suspenders before many a crowd by doffing his coat at political gatherings, endorsed Mr. Anderson as leader of the "no-coat" legion.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta also approved the idea—for Macon, with accents of civic pride.

"I think it's a fine idea for Macon where the weather's so hot," said Atlanta's mayor. "But here in Atlanta the climate is such that it isn't an issue with us."

"It's men's emancipation day in Macon," said Mr. Anderson. "Heretofore men have bootlegged the no-coat idea by carrying coats on their arms. Within two weeks a man in a coat will be so rare we'll put a picture of him in the paper as news. Our members are numberless. Just look about the streets."

'Tis Ireland Still Though Free State Uses Gaelic Eire

DUBLIN, July 28 (AP)—To the ordinary Irishman the name of his country remains unchanged, although in the Gaelic version of the new Free State Constitution it is "Eire" (pronounced "Airy").

Eire is the Gaelic word for Ireland, but its proposed adoption has led to strong criticism in some quarters. Dublin's Lord Mayor, Mr. Alfred Byrne, led the opposition.

As a result, during the Constitution debate in the Dail, the President of the Free State Executive Council, Mr. Eamon de Valera, moved an amendment changing the country's name back to "Ireland" in the English text of the document but leaving it "Eire" in the Irish version. Now at dinners and other functions the Irishman will toast the Free State as "Eire" and sign "Eire" in the old songs and ballads, but when you ask him where he was born he will say "Ireland" just as before.

President Asks Right to Defer Filling Court

Seeks Attorney General's Opinion on Validity of Recess Appointments

Has No Precedent

Best Judicial Timber Is in East It Is Shown—One Woman Is Eligible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—President Roosevelt has strongly intimated that he would prefer to defer filling the Supreme Court vacancy produced by the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Deventer until after the adjournment of Congress.

He has asked Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings for a ruling on whether a vacancy which occurred while Congress was in session can be filled legally in a recess. Considerable opinion in the Senate is to the effect that in an appointment of this importance, there is an obligaion on the President to make the nomination during the session.

But President Roosevelt, at his press conference yesterday, pointed out that many other Presidents had made appointments of various characters, vacancies for which had occurred during a session, after the session had adjourned.

In that case, he added, it is the general rule for the appointee to take the oath of office and serve with full legality. The nomination is sent to the Senate when that body convenes. If it is rejected by the Senate, then the appointee leaves his office. Congress has been in the habit of paying back salary of these luckless ones.

No Actual Precedent

In other vacancies—not on the Supreme Court—this has been done time and again, said the President.

As to the legality of court decisions affected by the vote of an appointee who later was rejected, the President said they would have equal validity with the administrative acts of a recess appointee to some other job, which means full validity.

To direct questions whether he would make the appointment before adjournment, the President replied that he did not know. But his discussion of legality, and virtual defense of a recess appointment, make matters look very much as if he were intending to defer nomination.

This outcome is not surprising. The President is anxious to fill this precious vacancy with a jurist as nearly in accord with his own liberal interpretations of the Constitution as the Senate will confirm. He evidently considers that after such an appointee has sat on the bench for several months—during the October term of court—the Senate in January would be more likely to confirm than in the present impatient and heated mood.

Search Not an Easy One

Moreover, the search for a really eminent jurist is by no means easy. Through some geographical freak, most such outstanding leaders of the bench happen to be in the East, and several in New York.

Possibly the most eminent single name that has been heard is that of Circuit Court Judge Learned Hand of New York. Opinion here is that Judge Hand would be satisfactory to President Roosevelt, and would make a real contribution to the bench, but there are already three justices on the Supreme Court from New York.

If the ideal is to make appointments comparable in legal eminence to the most recent justices—for examples, Justices Benjamin Cardozo or Harlan Fiske Stone—it is recognized as one difficult to attain.

But plenty of circuit court judges are available who could be promoted, and presumably neither the Senate nor the country could object much to such a promotion. To the names already heard—Judges Sam G. Bratton of New Mexico and Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. of Houston, Texas—has been added recently that of Samuel H. Sibley of Atlanta, Ga., who has latterly written important power decisions which have been sustained by the Supreme Court.

Commentators do not forget Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, who is said also to be perfectly acceptable to President Roosevelt in judicial viewpoint, but there is no indication one way or the other that he is yet ready to break the precedent and appoint the first woman jurist to the highest bench.

President Roosevelt's apparent reluctance to make the appointment before adjournment points to one of two things: either that he is genuinely seeking the very best appointee and has not made up his mind—a state of affairs that does not jibe with the obvious likelihood that for four years he has pondered in odd moments on his first such appointment—or else he contemplates an appointment which would stir up a row in the Senate.

Building Slow-down Indicated

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Government may slow down its construction activities, a White House caller indicated July 28. Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, member of the House Appropriations Committee, said after a visit to the President that Mr. Roosevelt believes a number of proposed public buildings here should be deferred pending his efforts to balance the budget.

Demand for Cooling Devices In Homes Is Found Mounting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—An important change has come over the demands of home buyers recently, removing the emphasis from heating systems to indoor cooling plants, according to large commercial firms here. Air conditioning, they report, is one of the fast growing industries of the United States.

During the recent days of extreme temperature here—while an unreasonable thermometer simmered and soared—new pages were written into the history of home-building and reconstruction. Home buyers, home owners, apartment dwellers and even furnished-room occupants added a new "must" to their shopping lists. Synthetic weather. They had discovered that it isn't necessary to go to the "movies" to experience it. Right in one's own living-room it was possible to "turn on the cool."

June brought approximately 500 requests for home air conditioning surveys, compared with 175 for the peak month of last year, to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. This figure represents the demand of the metropolitan area.

Upstate, a questionnaire was sent out by the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation asking consumer views on what improvements should be included in model homes. Of the 11,000 persons who responded, 65 per cent said they wanted air-conditioning equipment, and 30 per cent indicated they would not be interested in building unless this were provided.

From the portable unit type of air-conditioning for the individual room, built like a radio or radiator enclosure, to a complicated apparatus in the basement which circulates air to the various rooms by ducts, the picture of air conditioning can now be set forth. The apologetic host, greeting his guest with "Sorry that I can't control the weather," is out of date; today, by manipulating certain gadgets in his house, he can usher his guest from hot city pavements into a completely comfortable room.

According to the Consolidated Edison Company, 28 of 35 large utility firms reporting found increases in indoor weather control in homes. Last year air conditioning rolled up total sales of more than $52,000,000, it was said, and the Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association foresee an increase of 60 per cent this year to $85,000,000. Installations for the first five months of 1937 topped the entire year of 1935, and 258 per cent gain in sales over the first half of 1936 was reported by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Mansfield, Ohio; while Consolidated Edison announces that installations in Manhattan and the Bronx already are 20 per cent greater than for 1936.

"New York City's air conditioning load of 84,500 horsepower is the largest in the world," a Consolidated Edison official said. "Chicago comes second, and Washington, D. C., third, but with Chicago first in the number of installations.

"The unit conditioner," he continued, "is enjoying wide popularity for home and office use. Compact and decorative, it may be connected with a water supply or may merely use air drawn from the window. Some of these may be plugged into an ordinary light socket without any other connections. Single units are made to cost very little and their operation is relatively inexpensive."

Research groups have stressed that successful air conditioning must not only cool, but must clean, dehumidify and circulate summer air. The small unit, therefore, offers "complete filtering."

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Prosecutors Study Crime Detection At Northwestern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., July 28—Not only policemen but now the prosecuting attorneys are going to school to learn the most up-to-date methods of catching and punishing criminals. From nearly 200 cities across the country the prosecuting officers are coming to study criminal investigation at Northwestern University's crime detection laboratory this summer.

Demonstrations and lectures by the university's experts in the field of criminal detection are to be included in the course. The polygraph, or lie detector, developed by Prof. Leonarde Keeler, and used in many criminal investigations will be demonstrated. Tests to determine the degrees of intoxication will be demonstrated by Dr. C. W. Muehlberger, a member of the laboratory staff.

The visiting prosecutors will be introduced to other phases of scientific crime detection such as firearms identification and comparative micrography by which "guilty" and "innocent" bullets are checked, restoration of obliterated ink by a special process developed in the crime detection laboratory, methods of detecting forgeries in checks and documents, use of the ultra-violet ray machine in detecting invisible objects, and microscopic analysis of dust particles.

The extent to which photography can be used in criminal investigation, and legal decisions on firearms identification are to be explained. Classes are scheduled to begin Aug. 2.

Delegates Limit Democracy

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

How to constitute the legislative branch of the new Government was a perplexing and irritating question, decided at length by having two houses with differing bases of representation. But how to constitute the executive arm seems still more puzzling even though it does not involve the clash of interests that existed between the small and large states. Today: Convention showed marked hesitancy to suggest election of Chief Executive by the people.

Tomorrow: Congress solves convention's problem concerning government in Ohio River territory.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1787.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Marked hesitancy of the Federal Convention to declare for election of the Executive by the people, prior to the recess it has just taken until Aug. 6, harks back apparently to sharp distrust of "too much democracy" which was voiced before the session was a fortnight old.

Back on May 30, it is now recalled, there were vigorous criticisms of the working of "the leveling spirit" and of demagoguery in state governments.

Roger Sherman of Connecticut, though a shoemaker before he rose to be a judge, declared the people immediately should have as little as possible to do about the government. They lack information and are constantly liable to be misled, he said. This was in connection with election of members of the National Legislature.

Elbridge Gerry, a merchant and political leader in Massachusetts, said, "The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy. The people are not wanting in virtue, but they are the dupes of pretended patriots. In Massachusetts they are led into the most baneful measures and opinions by false reports circulated by designing men."

Still Favors Republic

He still favored a republic, he declared, but had been taught by experience the danger of the leveling spirit.

This attitude came rather surprisingly from New England, a decade ago a hotbed of republicanism, but is explainable as a reaction to such occurrences as Shays' rebellion and the victory of the paper money party in Rhode Island. A distinction also is noted between republican or representative government and sheer democracy.

Still earlier, Governor Randolph had said in presenting the Virginia plan, "Our chief danger arises from the democratic parts of our constitutions. The powers of government exercised by the people tend to swallow up the other branches. None of the state constitutions have provided sufficient checks against the democracy."

The decision upon a two-house Legislature is looked upon as supplying something of a check in this respect, as it is presumed the second house will include mainly men of property and standing.

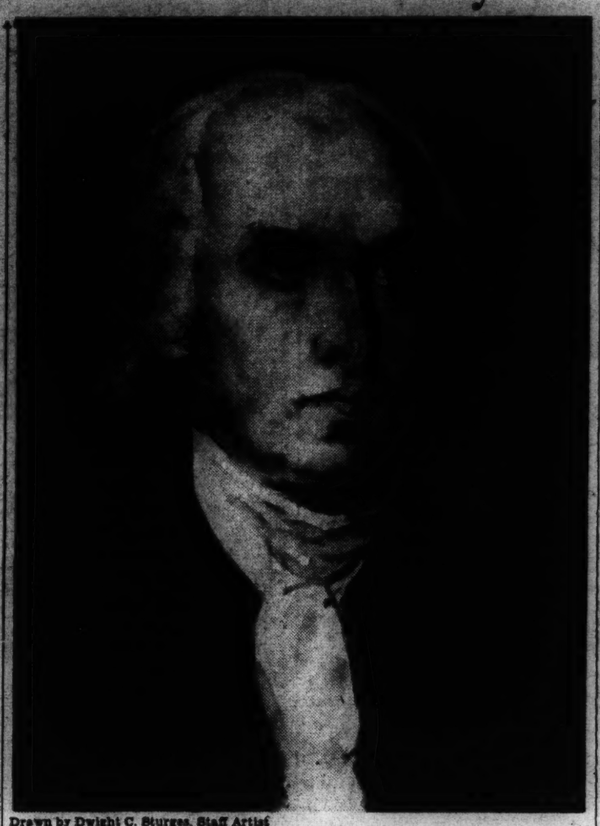
One of the outstanding members of the convention thus far has proved to be James Madison of Virginia. He is commonly referred to as having evidently made the most thorough and scholarly preparation for his duties here of anyone present. He was an earnest worker for the holding of the convention, helped Governor Randolph persuade General Washington to attend and was himself the first deputy to arrive.

When he takes part in the debate, he marshals the writings of Montesquieu, Grotius, Plutarch and the encyclopedists, and shows that he has analyzed the Greek confederacies in the ancient world and the Belgic, Swiss and Germanic in the modern world as a background for the work now in hand. A small, quiet man, he is a graduate of Princeton College and has steeped himself for more than a decade in the theory and practice of government, but is not at all pretentious of his learning. He helped write the constitution of his state and has sat four years in congress and three years in the Virginia Assembly.

Adams' Influence Felt

It has been noted that a large part of the plan bears strong evidence of the influence of a book published this spring in Boston and New York by John Adams, American minister to Great Britain, under the title: "A Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America." The book urges the necessity in a republic of keeping separate the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. It also advocates a two-house Legislature in order to extend this system of checks and balances.

Another American diplomat whose hand may be traced in the present resolutions is Thomas Jefferson, minister to France. The election of the Executive by the Legislature and the vesting in him simply of powers to execute the laws are features that accord with his draft four years ago of a proposed constitution for Virginia.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

James Madison

Statesman and Loyal Patriot, He Was the Son of a Virginia Landowner. Attended Princeton, Where He Studied Theology, and Founded the American Whig Society. During His Career He Championed the Cause of Religious Freedom. He Helped Draft the Virginia Constitution and Served in Congress During the Revolution. Madison Spent Much Time in the Study of Ancient and Modern Confederacies in Preparation for Service in the Constitutional Convention. As a Delegate From Virginia, He Drew Up the Framework of the "Virginia Plan" and Was One of the Most Industrious Members of the Convention. He Collaborated in the Federalist Papers and Defended the Constitution in the Virginia Convention. Later He Was a Representative in Congress, Secretary of State Under Jefferson and Fourth President of the United States

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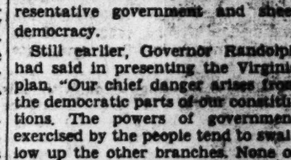

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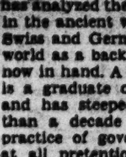

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San Francisco Hotels Opening After 88-Day Strike Is Settled

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

San Francisco, Calif.: Cobwebs were brushed from doorways and windows were polished today as operators of 19 major hotels prepared to greet the first guests since employees walked out 88 days ago.

Final obstacles for the reopening were cleared when operators reached agreements with non-striking union workers, whose negotiations were suspended when six other unions struck May 1.

Hotels estimate revenue loss at $6,500,000, strikers fix pay loss at more than $500,000.

Strikers, comprising unions representing five culinary crafts and the clerks and office workers, voted in favor of accepting a compromise peace proposal, providing for arbitration of demands for higher wages and a 40-hour week.

New York: A general strike in the eastern silk industry threatened, by the Textile Workers Organising Committee within the next 10 days, was termed a "necessary evil" by silk and rayon manufacturers who met preparatory to bargaining for labor contracts with the C. I. O. affiliate.

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the T. W. O. C., warned manufacturers the stoppage, affecting 50,000 workers, would come within 10 days, "to prove the strength of his union."

Accepting the challenge, Charles Marx, of the Enbee Silk Company, Scranton, Penna., answered, "the strike is a necessary evil. We will have to test the strength of the C. I. O. to see whether it controls our labor."

New York—Actors Equity Association announced it had surrendered the charter giving it organizational jurisdiction over radio artists, with the intention of supporting a new autonomous union to organize the broadcasting field.

The action, as outlined by Frank Gillmore, president of the theater union, should result in bringing artists in every major branch of the entertainment field under one A. F. of L. roof—the Associated Actors and Artists of America.

Nashville, Tenn.: George H. Armistead Jr. announced that three Nashville plants of the Washington Manufacturing Company, which is involved in a National Labor Relations Board hearing, will be disposed of and not reopened.

Cleveland, Ohio: A proclamation by Eliot Ness, safety director, prohibited any assemblies in the district fronting Republic Steel Corporation's Corrigan-McKinney plant.

"All citizens are hereby prohibited from congregating or gathering in groups, in riotous assembly or mass formations excepting under permit lawfully issued," Mr. Ness ordered.

The proclamation barred assemblies within 500 yards of any plant gate.

Republic turned to Common Pleas Court after the recent outbreak and asked that the number of pickets at each plant entrance be fixed and an injunction be issued against interference with workers.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Wholesale food merchants opened their warehouses today in defiance of 1000 striking delivery truck drivers but union men fighting for a closed shop and increased wages tightened picket lines and stopped food movement before dwindling stocks in retail stores could be replenished.

No disorders were reported.

Meanwhile the union leaders, American Federation of Labor affiliates, went into another conference with the wholesalers and state mediators for new discussions of wage and hour demands.

Mexico, D. F.: The National Federation of Electrical Workers called off sympathy strikes scheduled for 23 Mexican states today after the federal labor department announced an agreement ending a two-week strike of Yucatan power workers. The labor department said the Yucatan company, a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share, had agreed to wage increases of from 3 to 25 per cent.

Secretarial Jobs In Reorganization Bill Are Fat Ones

(Continued from Page 1)

of the President as the executive-manager of the Federal Government, and all reporting to him direct. He needs somebody to help carry the burden, it is argued, and to keep familiar with the ramified phases of the federal activities.

Variety of Assistants

In practice, Mr. Roosevelt actually has the aid of a variety of assistants, but these are not definitely detailed to the duty and receive salaries as in the case of the Cohen-Corcoran team, from other sections of the Government. Incidentally, it is asserted that in Mr. Hoover's day the President's mail was only 200 letters a day, whereas it is now 4000 letters a day. So much for the Democratic argument for the measure.

Republicans in the House profess to look upon the proposal with consternation, though there is some evidence that this attitude was adopted at the last moment, after a fairly calm attitude in committee. The opportunity is taken to attack Messrs. Cohen and particularly "Tom" Corcoran, the young "brain truster" who is an intimate of the President. Rep. Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts, who attacked the idea from the first, charged it would build "a new house on the original framework of our government. It would be the first step in aggrandizing the President's power, it is charged; the cornerstone of the great bureaucracy. Said Mr. Gifford:

"These new secretaries are to be anonymous. We must possibly not know who they are. They must bring and carry the President's messages, entertain him, and give him new ideas, as at present exemplified by those in similar positions."

Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

regards it as an adjunct" to that labor faction headed by John L. Lewis.

Johnson Joins Attack

Hugh L. Johnson, former National Recovery Administrator, termed the board a biased "pressure" organization which he declared was unfit for a quasi-judicial function. The latest blast against the board came from Representative John Rankin (D) of Mississippi, who said the board is "conspiring" with communist influences to destroy southern industries.

To all of these Mr. Roosevelt replied that he also noticed some criticism of the board charging it with being biased in favor of management and not sufficiently sympathetic to labor. He concluded from the existence of criticism from both sides that the board probably is doing a fair and impartial job.

British Law Regulates Unions' Public Contact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—The British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927, to which President Roosevelt referred yesterday in advising revision of the American Labor Relations Act, regulates only those phases of labor-union activity which directly affect the general public or politics.

An accounting of purely political union funds must be made to a public authority. General or sympathetic strikes, or strikes designed to coerce the Government, are outlawed.

However, registration of unions with the public authority is invited but not required under earlier law. There is no compulsory incorporation. Labor laws only seek to control the relations of unions with the public, not the contractual relations of union with management. There is nothing in the Act of 1927 subjecting unions to penalties if obligations under contract are not complied with.

CCC Boys Now Required To Save $130 'Nest Egg'

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Boys without dependents will have a $130 "nest egg" when they leave the Civilian Conservation Corps, under a new policy effective Aug. 1.

Officials said today these boys will be required to deposit $22 of each month's $30 base pay with an army fiscal officer. At the end of their service, they will be given the accumulated savings.

Sloan Links Slump to Strikes

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—A $22,000,000 drop in General Motors Corporation's net earnings during the June quarter was ascribed in part to labor troubles by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman. Mr. Sloan indicated price increases are being considered because of rising costs.

In a letter to stockholders, Mr. Sloan said the corporation had been unable to produce enough automobiles to meet consumer demands during the first six months of 1937 largely because of "wildcat strikes."

To said there had been "only 10 working days" from Feb. 11, when the general strike was settled, to July 1, without "interruption of some form or other."

"And all this notwithstanding the fact the contract entered into with the United Automobile Workers of America specifically set forth that there would be no interruptions," Mr. Sloan continued.

"It is perfectly evident that what has happened was occasioned through inability on the part of the union leadership to control their own followers."

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said in Muskegon, Mich., in reply to Mr. Sloan's charge: "In my opinion, the United Automobile Workers has demonstrated it has better control over its members than General Motors has over its board of supervisors."

The chairman predicted that "sooner or later" the community at large would recognize "the unreasonable and unnecessary losses it is sustaining by such experiences as General Motors has been subjected to." He suggested that if labor leaders failed to develop a "proper respect" for contracts, "responsibility must be superimposed from without by due process of law."

Forecasting a rise in the price of automobiles, Mr. Sloan said increases in the cost of labor and materials must of necessity be reflected "in the form of a substantial increase" in selling prices.

"Just how much this will be," he added, "it is impossible to state at this time because the facts are not yet available."

General Motors earnings: Outlook "not exciting" for changes in new 1938 auto models: Financial Page.

Bids Asked on U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Maritime Commission invited competitive bids yesterday on 15 vessels of its laid-up fleet. Bids will be opened here Aug. 31. The vessels were offered to the public either for scrapping, or operation exclusively in foreign waters.

Trends in Transportation

(Continued from Page 1)

sible for the underlying and unifying influence of commerce to function."

Changes in the transportation industry, with their effects on employment, are themselves largely dependent on outside factors. The volume of traffic, both freight and transportation, depends on exhaustion of mineral resources, destruction of timber, success or failure of crops in the California citrus fruit crop or on the Kansas wheat belt, a strike in the Illinois coal mines, or the opening of a great new hydro-electric power plant in Tennessee.

Passenger Traffic

"Similarly," says the report, "shorter hours, higher wages, greater old-age security and better education will favor increased passenger traffic just as long hours and poverty attendant upon farming submarginal land virtually root people to the soil.

"Within the transportation industry itself the social prospects for the future are good. The internal shifts will probably be toward types of service employing more operating personnel per traffic unit than the business of the past has required.

"Probably three-quarters of our million railway employees are engaged in a freight service handling 236,000,000,000 ton miles annually; motortrucks, according to the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, employ 2,500,000 drivers alone to handle 10 or 15 per cent as much business. This indicates that motortrucks furnish 20 or 30 times as much employment per ton as do railroads. While the figures are not completely accurate, nor the statement of the case entirely fair owing to the somewhat different nature of the traffic, so wide a difference may be liberally discounted without impairing the validity of what it implies.

Air Traffic Increase

"Similarly, air traffic, which will increase at a higher rate than other forms of transportation, is a liberal employer of high-class personnel."

Two modern and rapidly improving influences in transportation are recorded. "First is the improved quality of freight and passenger service, particularly in speed and reliability. The producer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the public utility, or the individual is getting a freight service measured in hours instead of days, and in days instead of weeks, even as compared with 15 or 20 years ago. With this increased speed has come greatly increased reliability, and the influences of both have been profound."

Some of these effects are listed in the following paragraph:

Business Gains Reported

"Inventories need only be sufficient for a few weeks where months were formerly necessary; goods are in transit a few days instead of a matter of weeks; a tremendous amount of capital formerly locked up in these items is now released. Investment of capital in storage facilities may be diminished; the cumulative processes of converting raw materials into finished goods are steadily being speeded up. Carrying less stock, stores become decreasingly vulnerable to changes in styles and to whims of public fancy; with less money tied up in their inventories, manufacturers are more ready to modify their products to suit changing demands."

The second great development in recent transportation is the increasing ability of the individual to supply his own freight and passenger service, and to some degree render himself independent of common carriers.

Automobile and Traffic

Railroads, steamship lines, trolley cars, airplanes, all put together only carry from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the total passenger traffic of the United States. The rest goes by automobile. In freight traffic, pipe lines and tank steamers have freed companies from common carriers; about 85 per cent of the motortrucks are privately owned and operated.

This tremendous growth of privately owned freight and transportation service has a direct influence on rates. "Passenger rates of common carriers," says the report, "cannot stray too far from what motorists think their travel costs them—unsound as it is for a car owner to keep a record of his gasoline purchases and ignore the far more important items of ownership costs such as personal property taxes, insurance to cover half a dozen contingencies, and above all depreciation."

Competition and Rates

Freight rates of common carriers must likewise keep close to the rates of privately owned transportation. Therefore the monopolies formerly held by common carriers, which produced the rate supervision by Public Utilities Commissions, have now been attacked from a different source—the development of a powerful competitor.

A thumbnail sketch of the automobiles of the immediate future is given by the experts. Here it is:

Size—about the same as at present, being based after all on the size of human beings.

Weight—undoubtedly less, due to development of lighter metallic alloys, cheaper aluminum, etc.

Speeds—not much beyond the performance of current 1937 models, although the report adds realistically: "From a standpoint of safety, a good deal of resistance to increased highway speeds has grown up, even where fast travel may be feasible. If, however, we have roads and cars permitting comfortable, economical and safe operation at speeds of 60 miles an hour or more, we shall probably make use of such transportation facilities. Indeed, public desire to drive at high rates of speeds over modern highways, and the unwillingness of good drivers to be at the mercy of utterly unfit operators of automobiles, are bound to force greater supervision of the drivers themselves. The right of the maim, the halt, and the blind,' not to mention the financially irresponsible, the drunken, the reckless, and the miscellaneously unfit to operate motor vehicles is not guaranteed by the Constitution or the Declaration of Independence. A surprisingly wide public sentiment, however, seems to regard the ownership and operation of a motorcar as God-given rights as inalienable as 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

Streamlining Trends

Streamlining—Some trend in this direction, but probably "the gradual working out of details rather than radical changes made at the expense of comfort. The influence of streamlining on automobile design is definitely apparent on all our cars today, but under ordinary conditions its value has been less than recent developments in reduction of weight, particularly unsprung weight, widening seats, use of steel bodies, changes in springs, shock absorbers and stabilizers, improvements in steering, etc."

As to mechanical and electrical features, the report doubts if supercharging will prove necessary in the ordinary automobile, and the use of fuel oil instead of gasoline is a long way ahead. Comparing the costs of fuel oil and gasoline, the report warns that "fuel oil at present bears almost none of the distribution costs of gasoline such as filling stations, newspaper and magazine advertising, and radio comedians."

Liquor Report Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The House yesterday approved a bill by Representative Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania dispensing with a federal requirement that state-owned liquor stores file monthly reports with the Internal Revenue Bureau. The measure goes to the Senate. The bureau said 15 states would be affected. They include Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

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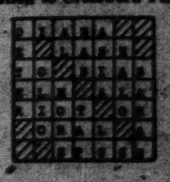

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Increase in Naval Reserves Aim of Roosevelt's Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—An Administration plan for building up a larger enlisted reserve for the navy was added here yesterday to the list of recent military preparedness developments which taken together hint at more active American participation in the world arms race.

The latest plan, explained by President Roosevelt at his press conference, calls for offering to young boys of high school age a summer course of naval training. Food, clothing and transportation to and from their homes would be provided, but no pay. The boys would be put through a course of elementary seamanship training at one of the regular naval training stations and then taken on a short cruise. Boys as young as 16 would be accepted.

The President discussed the plan with Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, and Admiral Adolphus Andrews, chief of of the bureau of navigation of the Navy Department. He denied that it implied war preparations, but explained that he had long felt that something should be done to prevent a recurrence of the situation which the navy faced at the beginning of the World War, when it had no trained reserves and was forced to take in over 300,000 men with no naval experience.

Recent Developments

Previous to this announcement there have ben a number of individually insignificant developments which observers here are now beginning to put together and view collectively. They began about a month ago with President Roosevelt's announcement that he had ordered a survey of shipbuilding facilities to determine how much and how rapidly ship construction could be expanded in case of need. Since then there have been the following further developments:

The navy department has let contracts for two new battleships.

Influential advisers of the administration including Norman Davis, ambassador at large, are urging the President to start three more battleships and expand the naval construction program in other respects

The army air corps has let the contract for 10 more of its famous "flying fortresses."

The army air corps is also testing a new type attack and pursuit plane which has been specially designed as an answer to its own "flying fortress."

Plans for Army

The army is satisfied that in these two types of planes it has the most powerful weapons of their kind in the world and is apparently planning to buy them in quantity.

Reorganization of the army's combat units is being hastened and the rate of mechanization and motorization is being stepped up.

Taken together these developments are viewed among observers here as pointing out the tendency of the Administration. The United States is manifestly not engaged in arming to the extent of most European countries. The desire in many quarters is to have it engage more aggressively in the arms race, and at the same time take a firmer stand with Britain against aggression. The example of the two great democracies standing armed and together is a picture which appears to be enjoying increased popularity in some circles within the Administration.

Child Aid Group Reports Growth In Welfare Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—The name of Child Service Association has been adopted by the former Save the Children Fund of America, Inc., as more in accord with the purposes and activities of an organization formed to assist the children of impoverished families in rural districts.

In announcing the change yesterday, Dr. John R. Voris, president, reported that more than 20,000 persons had been helped through the association's field workers in the southern mountains during the past year. The association also is affiliated with the Save the Children International Union of Geneva, Switzerland, which has members in 34 countries.

Besides its activities in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia mining and mountain agricultural districts, the Child Service Association has demonstration projects under way in the "pine belt" of New Jersey, southern Illinois and the Imperial Valley of California, Dr. Voris said. Aid has been received from many sources in support of this work.

This summer the association is conducting a series of day vacation schools in the southern mountain areas and has enlisted the aid of country school teachers for the program. Sessions are said to be attended by hundreds of children and their parents, who come to enjoy recreational features and the educational classes. The association also has organized canning projects by which people in various localities are preserving vegetables and fruits for use in school lunches next year.

In addition to changing its name, the association moved its national headquarters to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company tower at No. One Madison Avenue. Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of the University of Newark, is chairman of the association's board.

Invite Trailer Skill To California Rally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN LEANDRO, Calif., July 28—Untenanted land and vacant city lots are being cleared here to serve as trailer camps. From Sept. 16 to 19 this city will be host to several thousand trailer visitors. The occasion will be this city's first annual trailer rally—a project developed by the Breakfast Club. A committee, headed by Mrs. M. H. Denton, has invited trailer owners west of the Rockies to attend.

Henry Sweet, secretary-manager of the Chamber of Commerce, states that plans for the rally include a "grand parade," a tour of San Francisco Bay bridges, contests in backing, hooking-up and parking a trailer, and other features in which "trailer talent" will participate.

The Hazy Mystery of Dawning Day

Drawn by John Pratt Whitman

"When the Mists Have Rolled in Splendor"

Britain Drafting New Defense Plan For Air Attacks

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Comfort for England in her anxiety over air raids in event of a general European war was given by her Defense Co-ordination Minister, Sir Thomas Inskip, in the assurance that "very remarkable results" had been achieved in air defense research.

But aside from this future prospect of immunity, Sir Thomas sketched a gloomy picture in House of Commons debate yesterday on home defense measures.

Answering opposition questions about precautions, Sir Thomas said: "This is a very vulnerable community in London, but there are other communities almost equally vulnerable—for instance, the Coventry district (industrial heart of the Midlands) and our naval ports."

Defense Details Withheld

Referring to a statement by Dr. Alfred Salter, one of the Labor members who insisted on increased home defense measures, the defense chief said:

"When Dr. Salter speaks about storing foodstuffs not in ports which are very vulnerable but in some places further inland he has perhaps overlooked how almost every part of this country would become vulnerable if it was likely to attract an enemy."

Sir Thomas hinted that the civil community might be given immunity from such attacks within a few years as the result of certain methods of defense which Viscount Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, is devising. He did not detail these.

Mr. Winston Churchill, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, joined the Liberals in criticism of the Government program, and asked for an official statement on foreign gun emplacements on the Spanish mainland near Gibraltar.

Few Guns Near Gibraltar

Sir Thomas replied that the guns mounted on Spanish insurgent soil, were "few in number, and neither in number nor size do they threaten Gibraltar." Four large howitzers, he said, had overlooked the Strait at Algeciras, but two had been removed. He said that the four pieces had been in the Spanish Government's hands before the civil war.

Mr. Churchill argued that Britain's "lifeline" through the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean should be considered in connection with home defense because an open Mediterranean route would assure food supplies to the British isles. Mr. Churchill, too, held out the hope of a future immunity from air attack.

"If one could say that seven years of peace lay ahead of the world," he commented, "I would say that the ground would master the air and the problem of marauding airplanes . . . will have passed away as a menace from the civilian world."

Uniform Labor Laws Called Need of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28—Most of the labor and social goals in legislation have been reached, in so far as they concern fundamental and immediate needs, in the opinion of Elmer F. Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner. Addressing the State Council of Allied Printing Trades here recently, Mr. Andrews said that only a law "establishing schedules of minimum wages and maximum hours on a sensible national basis for the protection of labor, employers and the continuing economic health of the nation" remains unenacted.

"The United States is one nation, politically, geographically, socially and economically," he said. "It should be one nation industrially. Progressive states enacting humane and economically necessary laws for the protection of labor, consumers and fair employers should not be asked to face the competition of states which, because they recently have entered the industrial age, do not have either progressive labor legislation or effective demand within their borders for such legislation."

Artists Appreciate Value Of Mystery in Their Works

By Pratt Whitman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The artist who achieves mystery in his pictures has served his calling well. He has reached something that cannot be taught in schools, is beyond the grasp of any copyist, and forever eludes matter-of-fact interpretations of nature. And yet mystery has been the very soul and beacon for artists through all ages. The unknown, unknowable, inspirational, draws us with hope.

Mystery is an emotion rather than any form of line or color; it is a sense of awe. How, then, can pencil or brush make portraits of such intangibles, such soul inspiring moments as are associated with the thought of mystery?

It is this correspondence, this fathomless force, this limitless space an artist yearns to suggest to the reader of his pictures. When rain veils [illegible] breaking through the mountain peaks he thinks of "hills rock-ribbed and ocean-sand." When the sunset his landscape with a curtain of mist leaving here and there some rocky crag or wooded height he feels he has whispered a few confidences of mystery.

In his forests he strives to give a feeling of mysterious depths, and his skies fade into unlimited space. Supreme power crashes through mountain gorges in the form of magnificent waterfalls, and oceans suggest giving strength when they beat in Titanic grandeur. Nature hands the artist mundane materials to be so shaped and dealt with as to inspire observers with an awe and reverence beyond words to express.

Today's picture is of rising mists over Mt. Chocorua with the mouth-the reader of his pictures. When rain veils [illegible] breaking through.

Neutrality in Spanish War British Issue 100 Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—A pamphlet urging Englishmen to remain neutral as far as the war in Spain is concerned is exhibited in a display held in the Bodleian Library here. The pamphlet, however, is 100 years old, having been published in 1837.

The Bodleian is celebrating the centenary of Queen Victoria's accession by exhibiting a number of the most notable books which it acquired during the year when she ascended the throne. The chief of these is the first edition of Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." Carlyle's "French Revolution," Landor's "The Pentameron," and Browning's "Strafford" are also included.

Questions of locomotion agitated Oxford a century ago, just as they do today. At present it is said that the thunder of motor vehicles is doing much to shake her ancient buildings to pieces. In 1837 it was railroad trains that caused heated discussion.

The university was objecting to the Great Western Railway extending its main line to Oxford on the ground that "any greater facilities of traveling between the university and the metropolis than those which they now enjoy will be extremely injurious to the discipline of the university."

Messersmith Takes Office

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—George S. Messersmith, of Fleetwood, Penna., recently Minister to Austria, took his oath of office July 26 as Assistant Secretary of State.

LaGuardia Views New Building Code As Big Experiment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—New York City's archaic building law today had been replaced by a new code as streamlined in its regulations as modern structural developments, with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia signing the implementing ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen last week.

The 60-page volume of new laws has been incubating for eight years, three in the drafting and five in committee. Whether it will have any immediate effect on building here, experts were reluctant to say, but all of them agreed that the new provisions would, in the long run, stimulate construction.

Mayor LaGuardia looked upon the ordinance frankly as "an experimental proposal," remarking that the replaced code while adopted only 22 years ago, had been long outmoded by the pregress of improvements in buildings and materials.

"The only thing to do with this code," he said, "is to try it and be ready to amend it as soon as defects and jokers appear. It is exactly like an airplane model which looked perfect on the drafting board and which will not fly. As we get along with it we will learn how to amend it."

In the opinion of leaders in the construction field here, the new law constitutes "the finest instrument of its kind in the country." Chief departures from the old code are those permitting welding instead of riveting for steel framework and non-fireproof construction up to nine stories instead of six. This involved a new classification of fire-retarded construction which may be built up to nine stories.

Liquor Publicity in Canada Omits Traffic's Bad Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In line with the revelations of the extensive propaganda for beer carried on in the United States, an editorial in the New Outlook, official publication of the United Church of Canada, adds light on the methods resorted to in the Dominion by the liquor interests.

Under the Liquor Control Act of Ontario it is illegal to advertise alcoholic beverages in newspapers and magazines. Subtle forms of propaganda are made use of by the distilleries and breweries to place the name of their product before the public and at the same time keep within the rigidly enforced law.

The most recent attempt at what has been called "bootleg" publicity on the part of the liquor interests, and which drew the criticism in the New Outlook, appeared in an advertisement in Toronto's leading temperance newspaper and was credited to the "Brewing Industry."

Court Case in Dry Town

The advertisement displayed the reproduction of a newspaper clipping dealing with a court case at Fenelon Falls (a dry town without beverage rooms under local option) in which bootlegging was charged.

The press account included the following comment by an Anglican clergyman: "We voted out the beverage rooms but sometimes I think it would have been better if we had left them alone. At least there was some measure of control. But as soon as the hotels were closed the bootleggers started to operate and there is absolutely no control."

The advertisers in their comment on the dispatch declared that unnecessary crimes are caused by the mistaken zeal of reformers in depriving citizens of the right to obtain beer legally.

This declaration by the brewing industry evokes some mild cynicism from the editor of the New Outlook who challenges the advertisers' intimation that if beer could be bought without difficulty there would be no crimes, high-jacking, tax increase or dance hall evils.

Serious Flaws Unmentioned

The editorial continues:

"The Brewing Industry has, however, omitted a few details which we consider the public has a right to know before coming to any kind of intelligent conclusion. They do not tell us, for instance, that in the year 1932-33 Canada spent $113,000,000 on liquor; and that in 1935-36 this had jumped to $154,000,000. They do not tell us that Ontario's liquor bill in 1933 was $31,000,000 and had increased to $71,559,559 for 1936.

"They do not tell us about the mushroom growth of beverage rooms in Ontario or the number of ramshackle buildings that were licensed hotels in every hole and corner of our provincial cities and towns. They do not quote the public statement of one of our prominent magistrates that 80 per cent of the reckless driving cases that come before him involve liquor.

Drunk on Legal Liquor

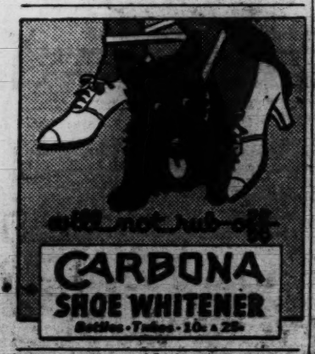
"They do not think it worth while to mention the fact that it sometimes takes nearly a dozen policemen and a couple of patrol wagons to handle the drunks turned out at midnight from a single beverage room in the chief city of Ontario. It must be remembered that these crowds turned out into the streets at midnight are not filled with bootleg liquor.

"The thinking people of this country, even multitudes who voted for the opening of the beverage (beer) rooms, have been forced to the conclusion that the present situation is intolerable, and that some drastic and immediate effort must be made to stop the debauchery of the country by a system which from the outset has been a mockery of government control."

Commissioner Accepts N. J. Laundry Wage Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 28—A minimum wage-scale for the New Jersey laundry industry was accepted here yesterday by State Labor Commissioner John J. Toohey. It divides the state into three zones for a 40-hour week, ranging from 25 cents to 33 cents an hour. The basic rates schedule was drafted by the minimum wage board set up by the last legislature.



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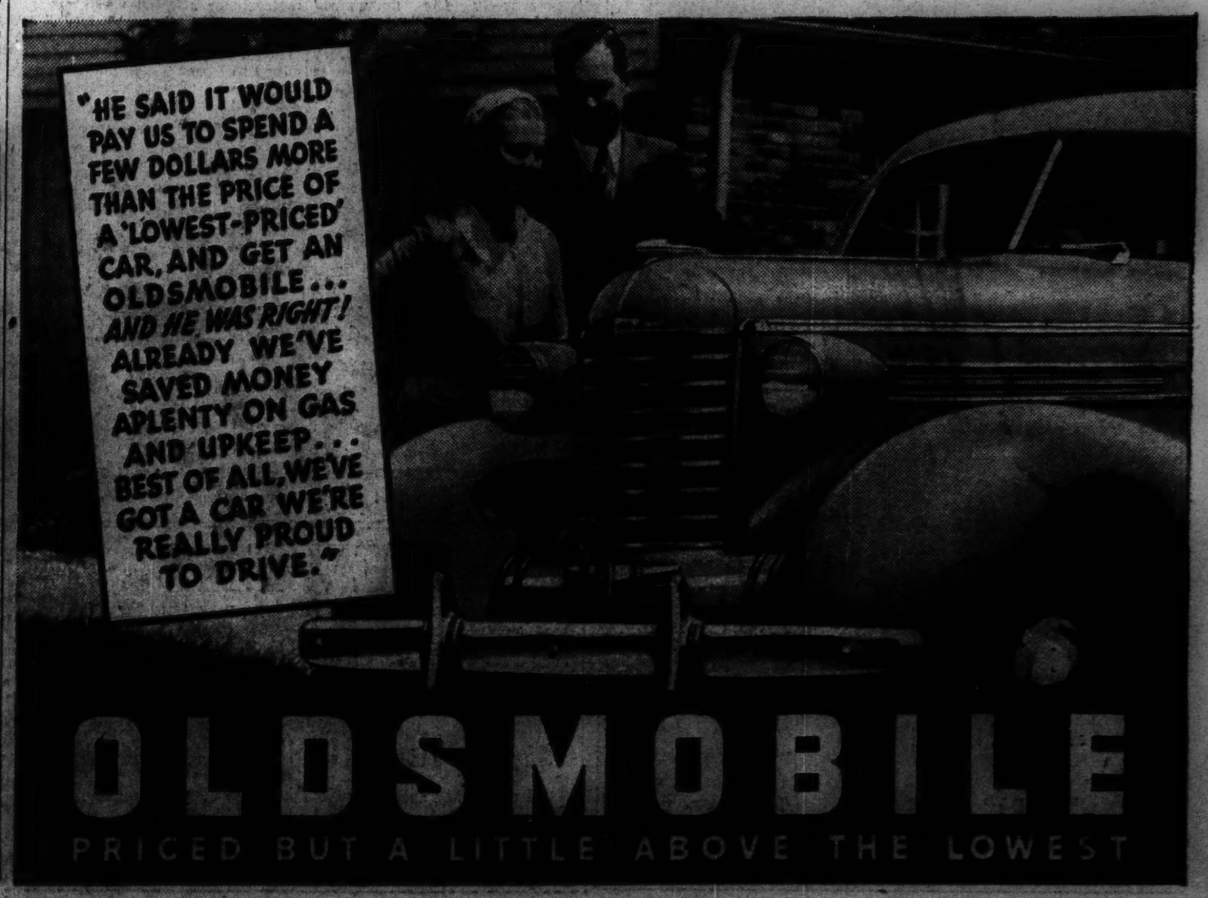
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English Film Contributors And Their Part in Hollywood

Ninth in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies. The tenth article will appear tomorrow.

First and foremost of all America's imported actors, of course, was the English Charlie Chaplin, and it is significant perhaps that he introduced us at once to the imported players' most distinctive contribution, which is comedy. Except for Chaplin, however, comedy did not show itself markedly at first. Conway Tearle was appearing with the Talmadges. Wyndham Standing was making a dashing hero in "My Lady's Garter" (story of a much sought jewel-thief), and Montagu Love was a familiar villain. Reginald Denny, who appeared first as a menace in "The Dark Lantern," became the lead in "39 East" with Constance Binney, and then settled down to entertain with his farces.

Ernest Torrence brought his tremendous frame and celebrated leer, and Victor McLaglen cowed audiences with the inarticulate giant of "The Unholy Three" before he went on to become Captain Flagg of "What Price Glory."

George Arliss paid a fleeting visit on the silent screen with "Disraeli" and "The Green Goddess." Percy Marmont touched audiences with the ineffectual, kindly hero of "If Winter Comes," and William Austin produced his "silly ass" characters. The only English girl to win success at this time was Dorothy Mackaill whose bright face and attractive, energetic personality assisted Richard Barthelmess in "The Fighting Blade" (a story of Cromwell's time) and "Shore Leave." Later she made a series of light comedies with Jack Mulhall.

Early in the 20's Lillian Gish found for herself an English leading man, Ronald Colman, destined to become one of Hollywood's important stars; and a year or so later Clive Brook appeared. Colman, after appearing in support of the Talmadges ("Her Sister From Paris" and "Kiki") was presented in a series of romantic dramas with Vilma Banky ("The Dark Angel," "Night of Love"), with time out for "Beau Geste" and "Stella Dallas." Clive Brook was a suave crook in "Seven Sinners" (where seven would-be burglars were caught together in a quarantined house), a tragic spy in "Three Faces East," made a series of comedy dramas with Florence Vidor ("The Popular Sin," "Afraid to Love") and was sincerely effective as the German prisoner of war in "Barbed Wire" with Pola Negri.

Advantages in Sound

Percy Marmont went back to England but the others remained to entertain movie audiences with the added advantage of sound, for the well-modulated precise English accents were among the first to register well. Colman, adding comedy to his previous romantic touch, delighted his admirers with "Bulldog Drummond," "Raffles" and "The Unholy Garden." Brook's pontifical tones as the doctor in "Interference" seemed to mark him out as the perpetual professional man until he turned around to give Sherlock Holmes with an admirable Cockney bit while in disguise. Ernest Torrence stepped imperturbably into the shoes of Professor Moriarty and of Blackie Daw ("Get Rich Quick Wallingford"). H. B. Warner went on from his excellent silent performances in "Sorrell and Son" and "King of Kings" to give "The Doctor's Secret" (with Ruth Chatterton) and "The Trial of Mary Dugan." We must not forget, by the way, that both Mary Pickford and Norma Shearer were Canadians. George Arliss reappeared, bringing his wily diplomats ("Disraeli," "Alexander Hamilton") and his quiet but guileful older men in "The Millionaire," and "A Successful Calamity."

Great reinforcements arrived. Leslie Howard brought chivalry and sensitive consideration to the screen in "A Free Soul" and "Devotion." Herbert Marshall was patient and forgiving in "Blonde Venus" and a smart jewel thief in "Trouble in Paradise." Colin Clive gave an admirable characterization of Captain Stanhope in "Journey's End." Movie audiences saw George Brent in "Miss Pinkerton" with Joan Blondell. Brian Aherne did a splendid piece of work as John Shand in "What Every Woman Knows" with Helen Hayes. Among the women who visited Hollywood were Diana Wynward (so striking in "Cavalcade" and "Reunion in Vienna"), Lilian Harvey (piquant singing star), the calmly beautiful Evelyn Laye and Madeleine Carroll, the fragilely appealing Elizabeth Allen and Heather Angel, Maureen O'Sullivan, the lively Ida Lupino, and the increasingly interesting Merle Oberon and Margot Grahame.

Character Actors

These actors and actresses, however, had the star or leading roles but perhaps the most interesting contributions came from the English character actors. As we look back we can see the Cockney types of Billy Bevan ("Journey's End"), Ralph Forbes, Mundin's stewards and cabbies ("The Silent Witness" was one of the most entertaining) and his rich array of butlers and valets, the dry austerity of Edgar Norton, the correct impassivity of Halliwell Hobbes (broadening, however, into understanding in "The Masquerader"), Ernest Cossart's rollicking eye in "Accent on Youth" and Eric Blore with his disgusted silent protest or balked garrulity in the Fred Astaire pictures, and, in "Piccadilly Jim" with Robert Montgomery, his hilarious attempt to repeat the story of Bruce and the Spider.

What an array of distinguished older men the English have brought to the films. There was C. Aubrey Smith's knowing old reprobate in "The Flesh Is Weak," his skeptical and grumbling inspector in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," his perfect earl in "Little Lord Fauntleroy, and, by way of contrast, his fine portrayal of the faithful henchman, Aage, in "Queen Christina." There was Sir Guy Standing, too, as the helpful doctor of "Cradle Song," his finely felt Colonel in "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" and his Mr. Angerstein in "Lloyds of London." Henry Stephenson is recalled cynically causing all the confusion in "Cynara," and attempting to guide the fiery old earl in "Fauntleroy." Then there was O. P. Heggie playing the lawyer trapping the woman who murdered his friend in "The Letter," the scholarly abbe of "Monte Cristo," or the kindly tramp of "Peck's Bad Boy."

We remember the abruptness and pomposity of Nigel Bruce as the squire of "Treasure Island" the prince regent of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" and Joseph Sedley of "Becky Sharp"; and the striking parts contributed by E. E. Clive.

More prominent, of course, was Roland Young with dry irony and knowing smile to underscore his points in "The Southerner" and "The Guardsman" his excellent Uriah Heep of "David Copperfield," his appealing nobleman in "Ruggles of Red Gap." And we must remember Reginald Owen's pompous idiot in Sherlock Holmes as Doctor Watson, or the completely nonobservant yacht-owner in "Downstairs," or the gaily debonair Louis XV in "Voltaire." Alan Mowbray, too, has rescued many a picture, changing from villain in "Voltaire" to bewildered friend in "My Man Godfrey" and in between giving us amusing incidents as in "Gay Deception" and "Give Us This Night." In the first he showed the confusion of an Englishman forced to appear at a party in black tie and short jacket instead of white and tails.

We must not overlook Dudley Digges, either, with his varied impersonations—in the underworld "The Maltese Falcon," the public house keeper ("The Bishop Misbehaves"), now Scottish ("What Every Woman Knows"), now Chinese ("The General Died at Dawn"). Among the women, too, we should remember Alison Skipworth as Mrs. Quigley in "Devotion," as "Madame Racketeer," as Madame Polidor in "He Learned About Women" and Mrs. Pamphinelli in "Doubting Thomas"; Una O'Connor's Mrs. Gunnaday in "David Copperfield" and maid in "Cavalcade"; and Elly Malyon's acid hostility in "The Little Minister" and "Kind Lady."

There still remains for consideration a group of actors who exemplify the villain-hero complex of our day. We may perhaps dismiss Boris Karloff as being more menace than otherwise and Raymond Massey may be placed in that class too, as most of us have seen him so far probably only in the brilliant performance as Chauvelin in "The Scarlet Pimpernel" or perhaps as Philip II in "Fire Over England." What are we to think though of Charles Laughton, Basil Rathbone, Noel Coward and Sir Cedric Hardwicke? Laughton came to the screen as a complete villain in "The Devil and the Deep," then rollicked as Henry VIII, assumed the menacing undertones of Mr. Barrett, dramatized the Americanization of "Ruggles of Red Gap," was the obsessed bulldog of the law in "Les Miserables," the implacable Bligh of "Mutiny on the Bounty" and finally turned to elocution in "Rembrandt." On the whole his forte would seem to lie, however, with the unsympathetic.

Basil Rathbone has selected the same path with occasional deviations. His chill characterization of malevolence affected us so strongly in "Copperfield," "Kind Lady," "A Tale of Two Cities" and as Tybalt in "Romeo and Juliet" that we are inclined to forget his clever picture of De Levis in "Loyalties." He seldom attempts the sympathetic. Sir Cedric came to American films first as the saintly bishop of "Les Miserables" (an ideal portrayal) then shifted to the wicked Marquis of Steyne in "Becky Sharp." He had lately appeared as another saintly character in "Green Light" so he definitely eludes typing. There remains Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel," the most nearly complete example that we have had of the menace-hero. This caddish yet fascinating character swept irresistibly through the ranks of the feminine intelligentsia. It is true that he repented in the end but it was obviously the first part of the story that scored.

In recent years Colman has been permitted to step out of the graceful atmosphere of charm into genuine characterisations. His achievement in "A Tale of Two Cities" makes one wish that he could be seen also as Sam Weller, George Arliss's "House of Rothschild" was one of his most satisfying efforts. H. B. Warner contributed memorable bits to "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" and "Lost Horizon."

Leslie Howard is rather more welcome in modern dress, as in "The Petrified Forest," than in Shakespeare. Hollywood should have had another popular English star if we could have persuaded Robert Donat to stay. Noticed first in "The Private Life of Henry VIII" he did make "Monte Cristo" in California but we have had to rely upon England to send "The Thirty-Nine Steps" and "The Ghost Goes West," the second of which was specially interesting as directed by the Frenchman, René Clair.

Other Englishmen who have been glimpsed briefly in America are Hugh Sinclair, so whole-hearted as the self-centered Sebastian of "Escape Me Never" and Leslie Banks in "Sanders of the River." The real high spot of the latter film, however, was the African river song of Paul Robeson. Emlyn Williams has been seen, in "Loves of a Dictator" and John Gielgud in "Secret Agent." Their recent stage appearances in New York may increase American chances of seeing them oftener upon the screen. Last but not least we must mention that sterling little Englishman, Freddie Bartholomew.

Margaret Piper

England's Part in Hollywood

Photo Courtesy of Warner Brothers, Inc. Film Corporation

Great Britain Contributed Its Quota of Players

Dan O'Connor in a Scene From "Cavalcade"
of Leslie Howard and Wendy Barrie from "Secret Agent"
Jean Rathbone, George Arliss and Boris Karloff in "Disraeli"

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NO. 17

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President Demands Clean-Cut Program for Rest of Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—The Administration came into the open today in its fight to salvage the rest of the New Deal legislation from the disaster that befell the court reorganization plan.

President Roosevelt summoned Senate and House leaders to the White House for a five o'clock conference to discuss what legislation the Administration will seek before adjournment.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, who has been keeping the Senate in late session on the wage-hour bill, announced that he would start calling the body to meet an hour earlier every morning, if the bill is not passed at once.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, started the debate on the bill with his far-reaching amendment directed at the National Labor Relations Board, designed to fix greater responsibility on trade unions, and to "equalize" the effect of the labor act between employers and employees.

An even more complex factor was added to the whole tangled situation with announcement by Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, that he would offer an amendment to the substitute lower court "procedural" reform bill, requiring a two-thirds majority of the Supreme Court to invalidate an act of Congress.

The surprise Minton move was made in the face of an "understanding" among Administration leaders and foes of the original court bill that nothing would be included in the new bill affecting Supreme Court membership.

Senator Minton said he did not know anything about such an "understanding," and that in any event, "my proposal would not conflict with such an understanding any more than the provision in the substitute bill for a direct appeal from the lower courts to the Supreme Court."

He declared he believed there was "a fairly good chance" to attach his proposed amendment to the bill. In somewhat similar form the proposal has been advocated in the past by other senators, including George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska. Senator Minton said he had not discussed his proposal with the President.

The White House meeting will include Senator Barkley, Speaker Bankhead of the House and Rep. Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, majority leader. The question before it primarily is the legislative program for the balance of the session, and whether to go ahead with the housing bill, tax loop-hole bill, governmental reorganization, as well as possible farm legislation. The farm bill was dropped some days back, but there are prospects of revival. Mr. Roosevelt will confer with Edward A. O'Neal and Harold Smith, farm organization leaders supporting the "ever normal granary bill" prior to the congressional conference.

Freshmen Demand Action

Meanwhile, a group of 14 Democratic "freshmen," or first term senators, announced after conferring with Senator Barkley that they would insist Congress "accomplish something" before adjourning.

Another bloc of senators, including Senators Minton, George McGill (D) of Kansas, Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, declare they favor farm legislation now, or else a return in special session in October.

With eyes now fixed eagerly on adjournment, Congress pushed on three fronts toward that objective.

1. The Senate Judiciary Committee, which wrote the ringing denunciation of the original Supreme Court reorganization bill, unanimously approved the new "procedural reform bill" for the lower courts.

2. The House passed one of four bills for executive reorganization, giving the President six new executive secretaries at $10,000 a year.

3. Administration leaders fought to push the revised wage-hour bill through the Senate, after the first day's debate, but it was faced with a tide of prospective amendments, while it may run into even more serious obstacles in the House.

Makes Trading Point

As to these three matters, it is pointed out that final action in each depends on the acquiescence of the other legislative body. The judiciary reform bill has the best chance of being rushed through the House after passing the Senate, for on all sides there is a desire to get the bitter court fight liquidated as rapidly as possible.

The Senate, however, must agree to the House reorganization bill, while the House in turn may become the controlling factor in the fate of the Black-Connery wage-hour bill.

The new court bill follows the program previously agreed upon. Except that it is the sequel of the original far-reaching measure increasing the size of the Supreme Court, it is generally felt that it would attract little attention. As it is, it has had the biggest advance publicity of any bill in years. There is always the possibility, furthermore, that it will become the storm center of a violent revival of the former controversy.

The text of the bill, ordered reported out, covers the following major points, most of them previously agreed upon:

1. Authority to the attorney general to intervene in private suits involving constitutionality.

2. Direct appeal of constitutional cases from district courts to Supreme Court, skipping the circuit courts.

3. Requirement of a three-judge court to issue injunctions against acts of Congress.

4. Requests the attorney general and the Judicial Council, composed of the Chief Justice and the senior circuit court justice of each circuit, to survey the need for new lower court justices and make recommendations to Congress.

5. Expedites private appeals by requiring notice of such appeal from lower court decision to be filed within 30 days, and that papers be filed with the Supreme Court in 60 days.

The real immediate battle in Congress, however, aside from the undercover struggle between early-adjourners and late-adjourners, is the contest over the wage-hour bill. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky hopes to get prompt action on this and announces he will call the Senate into session an hour earlier tomorrow if it is not attained.

A key figure in the struggle is a woman—Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, who for the moment becomes one of the major forces in Congress.

The wage-hour bill is snagged in the House committee over which Mrs. Norton presides. She visited Mr. Roosevelt yesterday to discuss the situation. Previously, she denied that a "filibuster" was holding it back. Yesterday she declared, however, that hearings would be continued.

"The members are trying to write as good a bill as possible for both labor and industry," she explained non-committally.

Hurry Seen as Bar To Fiction Writing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Most of the fiction being written in America today is characterized by "sloven proletarianism pitched to a single grammatical undertone," John Chamberlain, one of the editors of the magazine Fortune, told summer students at Columbia University. The "great American labor novel" had not yet been written, he added, declaring that American fiction writers of this decade were "in too much of a hurry, too interested in slogans and in following a cult."

The proletarian novelist deserves credit chiefly for an insistence upon portraying contemporary life, Mr. Chamberlain held, but it was not possible, he added, to detect any sense of roots in the typical work in this class today.

"Writers need to acquire more of the old chronicle novel style, with its technicalities in preparing background for the crisis of the moment," he continued.

Outside of John Dos Passos, Mr. Chamberlain found few outstanding writers in the last 10 years who had succeeded in avoiding "sloven proletarianism." For the others who make up this current trend, he suggested careful study of William Dean Howells, who specialized in novels of social change 50 years ago, and of Sinclair Lewis, whom he classed with Willa Cather as two American writers with "sustained" careers.

Press Group Joins Closed-Shop Fight

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—The National Editorial Association, consisting of non-metropolitan weekly and daily newspapers, pledged today to join a committee representing 11 other publishers' organizations in opposing the closed shop proposal of the American Newspaper Guild.

W. W. Loomis of La Grange, Ill., president of the association, said directors had selected himself and an executive secretary to represent the association on the publishers' committee formed at a meeting here, June 29.

Mr. Loomis said "a militant legislative program to battle for freedom of the press from unwarranted attacks on advertising and circulation" was being drafted.

Aluminum Suit Appealed

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—The special expediting court which last week allowed the Government to proceed with its anti-trust suit in New York against the Aluminum Company of America yesterday permitted the company to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the action of the expediting court.

Parliamentarian Scores New Hit As Umpire Over Senatorial Debate

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Chalk up another decision for that unsung umpire of the United States Senate—the parliamentarian.

He wears no blue suit or mask, but day-in-and-day-out he calls as many close ones as a major league arbiter in the heat of a pennant race.

Take, for instance, this week's long-train and anti-lynching situation—as neat a little muddle as ever took place in the flying dust about third base.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada was making a speech in support of his bill to limit freight trains to 70 cars.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York startled everyone by introducing the up-to-this-point unmentioned anti-lynching bill as an amendment to Senator McCarran's measure.

There being no apparent connection between anti-lynching and long trains, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas made the point of order that the amendment wasn't germane.

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi, presiding in the temporary absence of Vice-President Garner, ruled that Senator Connally was correct.

To complicate matters further, Senator Copeland then appealed from the Mississippian's ruling. Right there someone went out and got the Vice-President.

With parliamentarian Charles L. Watkins whispering over his shoulder, Mr. Garner wrinkled his Andrew Jackson eyebrows and ruled the amendment was germane.

There was plenty of precedent.

A Senator once attached an authorization for a $60,000 dam to a claims settlement between the United States and Germany.

Greatly perplexed, the German counsellor hurried from the Embassy to the Capitol and asked if this meant the ambassador would have to build a dam.

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President Watches Far East; Ready to Use Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—In the light of increasing but still localized hostilities in China it was learned at the White House today that President Roosevelt is keeping in close touch with the Far Eastern situation ready to apply the Neutrality Act to China and Japan if conditions should reach the point where such action would benecessary.

No decision has yet been reache,d and it is understood that every possible unofficial and informal diplomatic effort to dissuade the participants from embarking on a general war is still being made jointly by Britain, France and the United States.

Nevertheless it is conceded privately that morning dispatches indicate greater danger of war than has existed up until now. This situation inevitably forces on the State Department and the President the necessity of considering application of the Neutrality Act. The President has wide discretion as to its application. It is up to him to determine when an actual state of war has developed. It is felt at the State Department that this time has not yet been reached.

Increasing Tension

However, the increasing tension around Peiping and the numbers of troops reported in the affected area would appear to point toward an increasingly rather than decreasingly warlike condition. So far as the President's course of action is concerned it is merely a question of when hostilities reach the proportion and character of war. When that interpretation is no longer avoidable he has no choice but to invoke the Neutrality Act.

In the meantime considerable concern is felt for the safety of the 1300 American citizens in the Peiping area. It was learned at the State Department that ordinary commercial telegraph and cable lines out of Peiping have been cut. Communication is now limited to the Government-owned radio station maintained at the Legation in Peiping by the U. S. Navy personnel.

Consideration is being given to evacuation of American nationals. This presents difficulties, however, since the route of evacuation would normally be to the coast at Tientsin where U. S. Naval vessels could reach them. This route, however, lies through the present area of hostilities.

Neutrality Effects

How serious the question of possible invocation of the Neutrality Act has become here is indicated by White House information that President Roosevelt may cancel his regular week-end plans for a cruise down the river and informal requests at the State Department that newspaper men refrain from pressing questions regarding this subject.

While observers generally believe that the act, if applied to Japan and China, would work to the relative disadvantage of China it is clear that it would also have effects which would injure Japan. Most important feature in this respect is the provision banning the travel of American citizens on ships flying the flag of either belligerent. While there are no important Chinese passenger lines operating in the Pacific there are prominent Japanese lines widely patronized by Americans. In this respect application of the act would have the effect of application of a sanction against Japan.

'Japan Forced to Use of Arms'

TOKYO, July 28 (AP)—The Chinese Government at Nanking, Japanese dispatches declared, is believed ready to mobilize all China against Japan as a result of the fighting around Peiping. Reports of the first successes of the Japanese army's campaign reached here during a lengthy debate in Parliament on a $30,000,000 war appropriation.

Rising dramatically from the seat where he had been listening, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye interrupted the session with a terse declaration that the Japanese Government had been forced to make up its mind to resort to arms to punish China. The cheering members of the House of Representatives immediately pushed through the war finance measure to unanimous passage.

At a hastily summoned cabinet meeting the minister of war, Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, told his colleagues that the Japanese army command in North China had been compelled to order out all its forces against the Chinese Twenty-ninth Army in the Peiping area because it had refused a Japanese ultimatum to throw down its arms.

"Deceptive Attitude" Charged

At midnight the Japanese commander in North China at Tientsin informed Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan he was taking free action against China "because of the challenging and deceptive attitude of the Chinese forces." The Tientsin announcement was considered in some quarters here as a virtual declaration of war against China. At dawn the attack commenced.

Japanese bombing planes took off from their Tientsin base to break down Chinese resistance at Nanyuan barracks, garrison stronghold of the Chinese army five miles south of Peiping. Before noon the Japanese command announced the Chinese were in full retreat and that Nanyuan had fallen after a desperate battle.

The Japanese Government immediately ordered its Ambassador to China, Shigeru Kawagoe, to return from Tientsin to the seat of the Chinese Government at Nanking.

Resistance Ordered

The Domei (Japanese) news agency reported from Nanking that the Chinese Premier and army commander, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, had ordered General Sung to resist the Japanese Army with all the strength at his disposal.

The Chinese Government was said to have given General Sung assurance it would settle any situation that got beyond his control. The Chinese National Military Council, Domei reported, had abandoned hope of peace and had decided on mobilization for war.

The use of aircraft was said to have been the deciding factor in the stiffening of China's attitude. Nanking has resisted all efforts to localize the settlement of the conflict to local authorities. This attitude, Japanese charged, was responsible for the steadily more tense situation.

Three times, Japanese say, General Sung has agreed to a truce. Each time it has been broken.

Steadily Japan has increased the strength of her army in North China to protect what she frankly declares are preferential economic rights in the Hopei-Chahar area. Determined anti-Japanese and Communist campaigns, Japan insists, have interfered with her efforts to advance North China economically. Expulsion of the anti-Japanese elements of the Twenty-ninth Army, Japanese now believe, is the only solution to the problem.

Depends on Chinese

The Foreign Office declared: "The fate of Peiping depends entirely on the attitude of the Chinese troops there. The Japanese army intends to avoid extension of hostilities as far as possible. We have already provided for the protection of foreigners in Peiping."

The Chinese Twenty-ninth army commander, Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, was reported by Domei not only to have refused to accept Japanese demands that he withdraw his troops from Hopei province, but to have issued a circular telegram to the Chinese people which he called a declaration of war against Japan.

Grew Appeals for U. S.

United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew appealed to Japan today to prevent the spread of the North China conflict between the Japanese and Chinese armies. His action came as Japan formally declared its intention to resort to arms to punish China for repeated acts of provocation against Japan.

Ambassador Grew called on Foreign Minister Koki Hirota today and requested an explanation of the situation in the Peiping area where heavy fighting started just before dawn. After his visit, the foreign office spokesman said Mr. Grew had joined with the British Ambassador in an appeal to the Government not to let the situation get out of hand.

At the same time the Domei (Japanese) news agency reported Lawrence Salisbury, secretary of the American Embassy in Peiping, had presented a joint American, British, French and Italian memorandum to the Japanese Embassy asking that the legation quarter not be used as a base for military operations.

When a Mayor Is an Admiral

Acme

An English Type of Maritime Court
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For centuries the Mayors of Rochester, Eng., have been Admirals of the River Medway, and in that capacity have settled disputes for the 20 miles of water under the town's control.

The present Mayor, Alderman I. C. Winch, is shown holding court in the flag-draped hull of a barge, with the court staff in full regalia.

Most of the cases which come within the court's jurisdiction are brought by fishermen, and a jury of 12 followers of that calling is seen passing upon the evidence.

Germany Decrees Control of Wheat and Rye

(Continued from Page 1)

bidden to buy these cereals for the making of alcohol. Feeding grain to hogs was condemned by Dr. Darré as "high treason," and because of this the number of hogs and poultry slaughtered while very young has been much above the average during the last nine months.

Other Sources of Fodder

It is now proposed that certain kinds of beets, including sugar beets, potatoes, and, where possible, maize and oats, shall be used as fodder.

The new decree is due to last year's poor harvest and indications of this year's crops also going below the average. Last year's harvest amounted to about 5,000,000 tons of rye—of which 1,600,000 tons remained with the farmers and 3,400,000 tons found their way to the consumer—and 4,000,000 tons of wheat, of which 3,400,000 tons went to the open market.

This year, despite the new decree, it is doubted in reliable circles whether there will be as much available for feeding the nation. Numerous devices already have been adopted to economize on wheat, particularly by reducing the wheat content of bread and mixing different qualities of ingredients.

It is clear, therefore, that the present decree has been issued in order to avert still greater hardships during the coming winter or the necessity of having to import more wheat and rye during the early months of 1938.

Between January and June of this year 100,000 tons of rye and 600,000 tons of wheat were imported. Another 100,000 tons of wheat are in bond awaiting release for July.

In view of Germany's depleted foreign exchange supplies and the increase in the world market price of wheat in the last few months this is a serious problem for this country, especially as she cannot secure all her food supplies through compensation agreements. Up to June the Reich had paid out 85,000,000 marks in foreign exchange for imported cereals, it is reported here.

As in the case of the recent assumption of Government control of iron ore supplies, so now in this new control of wheat and rye, the press here appears to differ widely whether it is a temporary measure or the start of a deliberate policy.

This is less an emergency measure than a long-term policy, writes one paper, since Germany wants to be free from the fluctuations of harvests and speculations on the world's wheat markets.

Other papers, however, emphasize that the break with tradition is due to the pressure of circumstances and does not constitute a precedent. At the end of June, it is pointed out the stock of rye and wheat amounted to 1,200,000 tons, whereas at the end of the agricultural year, 1935 to 1936, they were 1,700,000 tons.

Laid to Versailles Treaty

As in the case of so many other misfortunes in post-war Germany, the Versailles "diktat" is held responsible for the present state of affairs. The argument as propounded in the Berliner Börsenzeitung, a Reichswehr organ, is as follows: The Versailles Treaty reduced Germany's plowland by 2.3 per cent and therefore its feeding potentialities. To destroy the Versailles bonds Germany had to rearm and for rearmament land was necessary. Land was also necessary for automobile roads and new industrial centers.

Chinese Attack Japanese Ships

TIENTSIN, China, July 28 (AP)—Chinese mortar fire tonight forced four Japanese munitions ships to turn back from the mouth of the Hai Ho River, after attempting to reach Taku, port of the Japanese military headquarters.

Westward, sanguinary fighting, with conflicting claims of success, made an all-day battlefront of the Peiping area.

At the Hai Ho mouth, Chinese troops opened fire from the banks as soon as the four Japanese steamers hove in sight. After they had turned back into the Gulf of Chihli, Japanese cutters appeared, returned the Chinese fire, and escorted a transport safely into Tangku.

Then the Japanese command warned all shipping to take shelter pending punitive activities on sea and land. Japanese troops moved up to drive the Chinese from Taku, on the opposite bank of the river from Tangku. The two places are about 25 miles east of Tientsin.

Wheat Surpluses Due for Decline, Rome Discovers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — World exportable supplies of wheat are estimated at 700,000,000 bushels, the lowest recorded for many years, according to figures collected by the Rome International Institute of Agriculture. They are 24,000,000 bushels below the exportable supplies of last year—a low record—and 676,000,000, or 49 per cent, below the high record of 1928-29.

About one quarter, or 190,000,000, consists of wheat carried over from previous years, while the surplus provided by the 1936 crops is 510,000,000.

The revised estimate of the probable requirements of the importing countries gives a total of 580,000,000 bushels, resulting from the increase in the probable European demand, which is 435,000,000 bushels, and also in that of the non-European, which is 145,000,000 bushels. Total world wheat requirements at this figure are much larger than they have been in recent years. Compared with last year the figure shows an increase of 73,000,000 bushels.

Brisk Demand

The figures for commercial movement during the first seven months of the current year, from August, 1936, to February, 1937, show that net exports of wheat from all exporting countries totaled 383,000,000 bushels, against 304,000,000 last year. Quantities afloat for European ports on March 1 were much larger than those at the beginning of the year.

The expected recovery in the world wheat demand, as illustrated by the commercial movement of the first part of the year, is explained by the meagerness of the 1936 crop in the European importing countries which have been obliged, notwithstanding the difficulties of their balance of payments, to make up for the deficit in their supplies by purchases abroad.

The demand of the non-European countries was approximately the same as last year, owing to the fact that the United States again appeared among the importing countries, their net imports in the months August-February reaching 20,000,000 bushels as against 22,000,000 last year. Their total requirements are estimated at 35,000,000 for the whole year.

Surplus Reduced

Comparison of the requirements of the importing countries—580,000,000 bushels—and the exportable supplies of the surplus producing countries, shows that the exportable surplus yielded by the 1936 crop—510,000,000—is insufficient to meet the expected world demand. To meet the difference, the exportable stocks carried over from previous years—190,000,000—will have to be drawn upon to the extent of 70,000,000.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Toward Study and Regulation of Domestic Service

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Organized to Help Domestic Employees With Problems

Scientific Housekeeping, Inc., Trains Workers and Builds Up Standards of Work in the Home

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

On a street sweet and green in summer when its trees are in leaf, stands a pleasant brownstone house, such as used to provide a setting for family life in this city. Today the house still honors that tradition but in a manner which does not lean on sentimental reminiscences, employing instead the knowledge and tools of contemporary civilization to create and set in motion a domestic philosophy.

The organization which carries on its work there is named Scientific Housekeeping, Inc. Its scope, however, is much broader and deeper than might be understood by the title, for it is concerned not only with technical knowledge and procedures, but, chiefly, with the adjustment of human relations between employers and their domestic staffs, and between the members of these staffs themselves.

The story is this. In 1930 an employment bureau was established by Mrs. Richard Boardman to encourage higher standards and greater dignity for this type of labor. An eight-hour day was discussed and clearly defined tasks, systematized periods of work and recreational intervals were recommended. At the time, these ideas appeared truly revolutionary, but because they were sound and because Mrs. Boardman was able by establishing such a regimen in a few households to convince yet others that it was workable, it drew to itself considerable attention and favorable comment. The discovery was made that in many families it was necessary to have a maid all day on call, and that in families who lived with formality, eight hours on duty produced better results than did an exhausting lack of hours.

Revealed Haphazard Methods

This new attitude toward domestic labor also served to throw into relief the very haphazard methods which prevailed in most households, often occasioning discontent and unfriendliness. Indeed, when immersed in this developing solution, the pictures obtained of average homemaking operations and the work-day of servants began to emerge in clear and astonishing dimensions.

They were not beautiful pictures but they were valuable, for they illustrated a state of affairs calling for correction. And they suggested to Scientific Housekeeping the policy which today makes it unique, that of training under its own roof all the servants whom it places with clients; and of constituting itself an arbitration board to act, on request, in behalf of the settlement of difficulties between employer and employee in cases where the servants have been supplied by this organization. Not only this, but it also adjusts misunderstandings between the members of the domestic staff, when too constant propinquity tends to ruffle their good humor. The employers who secure their assistants through Scientific Housekeeping and the men and women who perform the labor needed in these homes are considered members of the organization and entitled to counsel in drawing up and keeping in friendly operation what might be called the constitution and by-laws of the domestic government.

An authoritative standard exists for every major task in a home. The servants trained by Scientific Housekeeping are instructed to carry through the various services which will be entrusted to them, according to these norms. Their modification later to suit the habits and preferences of individual employers in no way invalidates the techniques learned. And for this reason:—the techniques have been developed not arbitrarily by autocratic decrees but after experience has proven them to be the neatest, pleasantest and least conspicuous methods of arriving at desired results. Therefore, even when details are altered to suit particular conditions, there still remains in the thought of the servants the ideal of silent efficiency.

Co-operative Analysis

The house occupied by Scientific Housekeeping is furnished with attractive reproductions of American eighteenth century furniture, Oriental rugs, nice silver, china and glass, so that the students learn to use and take care of the kind of thing which they will encounter in homes. And they are taught by performing

Mrs. Richard Boardman
Founder and Director of Scientific Housekeeping, Inc.

over and over again under supervision the services which will be required of them when they are salaried workers. Moreover, the methods are analyzed and criticized by instructors and students together, which establishes a co-operative attitude and makes clear the reason why one way of doing a thing may be better than another.

This reciprocal discussion builds up the realization that housekeeping should be an art in which everyone, from the chief executive to her least essential assistant, has a part which can be discussed in relation to the perfecting of the process as a whole.

"One of our objectives," said Mrs. Boardman to the writer, "is that of keeping servants for long periods in the same home. All difficulties can be adjusted. There is no situation that cannot be resolved by a reasonable analysis of its difficulties among the people involved."

"Tell me how you have settled some disagreements," I requested.

"Which ones shall I choose?" pondered Mrs. Boardman. "Well, let us take first the recent case of a cook and a waitress who quarreled continually in the house where they were both working. Otherwise, the employer found each entirely satisfactory, but she had determined not to put up with this enmity but to dismiss one or the other. So I wrote the cook and told her that we valued her as a member of our organization and respected her as an excellent chef, and would be glad if she would make an appointment at her convenience to come down to see us.

"This she did, and after we had explained that we were not interested in gossip or personalities and wanted to hear nothing except the cause of the quarreling, she stated that the waitress constantly grumbled about the meals she set before her.

"'Susan,' I asked, 'has it occurred to you that perhaps they are actually not good? That it may be the waitress is right about them?'

"The cook appeared nonplussed by the question.

"'Why, Mrs. Boardman,' she cried 'what a new idea! Maybe so. I can try that. I haven't given her much, it's true.'

"'Now tonight, Susan,' said I, 'you cook her one of your wonderful dinners. And when she complains hereafter, make a point of asking her what she feels specially like having and say you'll cook it for her the very first time you can. You are a reasonable woman and you must deal with this situation like a reasonable woman. You are too intelligent to let matters go on like this and spoil a good job.'

"This appeal," concluded Mrs. Boardman, "brought peace into that kitchen and it is now a happy family. Challenge a person's self respect and she will respond.

Employers at Fault

"Often the employer is the person at fault. We discovered that the discontent in one kitchen was occasioned by the excessive thriftiness of the homemaker, who was a rich woman. She wanted the best results to be produced from skimpy ingredients; she begrudged all delicacies to her servants' table, and continually complained because supplies diminished, as she thought, too fast. One of our supervisors, with the lady's consent, snatched the pantries and refrigerator and the servants' meals over a period of time and brought in a report which convinced the over-frugal executive that the outgo was reasonable and the demand for meals that were both nourishing and refined, were justified by the hard work and good breeding of her domestic staff.

"Many of our patrons," concluded Mrs. Boardman, "like to have us develop a working program for their households, in terms of days and hours. They tell us what the problem is, take us over their establishments, discuss the virtues and defects of their employees, and then we set up, as it were, a machine, whose parts are co-ordinated and whose wheels go smoothly round, producing such a fabric for living as every family justly desires. If it develops any weak points, things can always be adjusted."

Mrs. Boardman has designed a kitchen, which Scientific Housekeeping installs wherever it is wanted. Preferably, it starts with an oblong floor plan, but in any case its equipment is arranged in straight lines, because these assist the performance of consecutive tasks. Moreover, it is laid out in sections, devoted respectively to storage, mixing, cooking, serving. Cabinets and working surfaces are lighted with lamps so placed as to illuminate most efficiently the special work to be done at that point, and they operate on separate switches. A convenient location is supplied for all utensils, such desert places as walls and doors being made to bloom, at convenient levels, with hooks and shelves for those pots and pans which will be needed in the immediate neighborhood.

A South African Jewel Box

Indian Torques, Egyptian Bangles, Chinese Buttons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg, S. Af.

South Africa appears to be the melting-pot of the world as far as jewelry is concerned. Here women can find the jewels of all nations and—more important still—can buy them for a reasonable price.

With today's demand for bizarre jewels, nothing could be more effective than the heavy Indian torques of both silver and gold which can be purchased for little more than their metal value. The very stiffness of these torques makes them attractive. They are invariably carved out of the solid metal into a circular shape for wear around the neck. The ends of the metal are simply bent back into a hook-shaped design and the torque is forced onto the neck with the back remaining open. Irrespective of what material they are made of, they produce a bizarre effect when worn with backless evening gowns.

Carved Bangles

The Indian and Egyptian bangles and anklets are made very much in the same manner, but the center of the article is usually hollow. Some of the older type of Indian silver bangles are in demand for evening wear. They are invariably of a large size and are covered with a boldly carved design. They fasten in a rather rough manner, with a large ornamental screw penetrating from one side of the curved surface to the other. Again, these bangles are

Fine Silver-Gilt, Antique Filigree Necklace

not expensive. Anklets are not in vogue, so they are worn as bangles, very decoratively.

Since the World War many jewels have reached South Africa from different parts of Russia. Circassian enamel work is particularly effective in jewelry, and small odds and ends and tiny boxes can be utilized for modern powder boxes. Any woman who wears enameled jewelry can appreciate the added value of powder compacts en suite. Not only are boxes to be found in Circassian enamel but tiny mirrors exist with enameled back and surrounds. They are small enough to slip into any evening bag—to be produced when the little enameled compact is used.

Russia was responsible, too, for the charming Damascened bangles of silver found at times in South Africa. Here again small boxes and mirrors are found of the same material—and can always be bought for a very moderate price.

Fine Workmanship

Some of the most attractive Russian jewelry consists of small rose-cut diamonds set in a network of silver or some base metal gilded. The intrinsic value may be small but the design and workmanship are always good. Delightful carved silver rings set with such diamonds are to be bought for sums ranging from a few shillings to a few pounds. They are unusual and attractive and inexpensive.

Possibly the settlement in South Africa of the Huguenot refugees was responsible for the importation into this country of much of the French jewelry found here. Early French bleu-de-roi enameled rings of pearls and chip diamonds are found side by side with early French marquisite brooches and other articles of jewelry. The early marquisite shows the most delicate designs. Invariably the silver setting is as delicately carved and finished at the back as on the front of the jewel. When early pieces of marquisite came on the market in South Africa they only fetched a few shillings. In Cape Town a charming brooch of the earliest type of marquisite realized the ridiculous sum of 1/6 (about 36 cents) in a pawnbroker's shop. Neither the pawnbroker nor many of his customers knew its true value.

Inlaid Tortoiseshell

"Pique," the making of which is a lost art today, can be bought on occasion in South Africa for very modest sums. Pique is the name given to tortoiseshell which has been inlaid with either gold or silver or both, and takes its name from the small points on the back of the metal which hold it to the background of silver. Again it is possible that much of the pique found in South Africa came to this country with the Huguenot refugees or their descendants may have imported it. It is possible, too, that some of the early silver and goldsmiths of the Cape made pique.

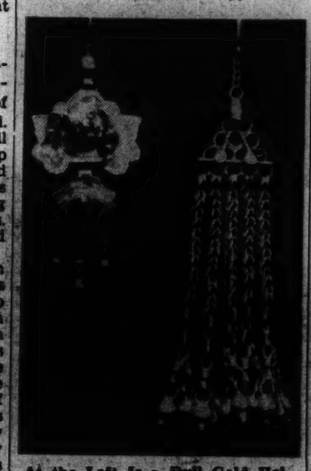
Old Venetian glass beads, with their minute floral designs of a multitude of colors are often seen in South Africa, but unfortunately beads are not fashionable as such. Venetian beads, however, make effective buttons with a little manipulation.

Bizarre Buttons

An extraordinary variety of attractive buttons can be found in this country. Old sets of large flat-carved silver buttons are still offered for sale—sometimes in their original 80-year-old boxes. Delightful Chinese buttons of many different materials have found their way into South Africa in the past century. The most attractive type of button of this style is that made of enameled metal. The design usually takes the form of a peacock with widespread tail. The buttons are about the size of a shilling or a little bigger and are adapted easily to many modern uses. They look effective on the modern lounging suits of black satin, and their appearance

Jewelry Photographs on This Page by G. Cassel

Russian and Chinese Bangles—Among the Jewels That Have Found Their Way to South Africa



At the Left Is a Dull Gold Hollow Earring Set With Tiny Chip Diamonds and Bearing a Small Engraved Decoration Which Is Russian in Origin. On the Right, a Heavy Tassel of Indian Silver, Which Tinkles in a Charming Manner With Every Movement of the Wearer's Head

on, even the most simple dress adds a note of color which is both bizarre and intriguing.

For a very small amount it is possible for the South African woman to have a well-stocked jewel case of ordinary and uncommon jewelry and accessories. Of course, it is not advisable to walk into the first shop and buy what you think is necessary—a little time must be spent in hunting in out-of-the-way spots to find odds and ends of attractive and out-of-the-ordinary jewelry. But it is worth all the time and trouble taken to acquire things which are just a little bit different.

Heavy Indian Silver Torque. These Torques Make Effective Neck Decoration for Evening Wear

Through the Editor's Window

Learning to Learn Together

By Mallcand Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Enter the Open Season for planning next winter's club programs! In almost every community, faithful ones mull over notes, these days, preparatory to sending off to the printer the "itinerary of travel" for the coming club year. Important work, this. The method of presentation may make all the difference between someone's remaining mentally asleep or her actually waking to new interests, new growth. I say "method of presentation," not choice of subject. For the subject is but a means to an end. Used merely as a filling station of facts the program gets one nowhere. Whether it be modern drama, home crafts, international relations, municipal government or Borneo (subjects taken at random from actual club programs), the subject chosen is to my mind subordinate to at least two other things. Of real importance is the awakening of each member individually, and the progress made by individuals in learning to study together.

Women's clubs began back in the days when women were badly handicapped through lack of education and sorely limited as to community and social contacts. Club Day for many a housebound woman then, was almost her only touch with the outside world. The fact that in those early days and on down to fairly recent times, many of the programs were spread all too broadly and thinly, does not detract from the high motive that made them.

It may not matter a great deal which of the countless possible program subjects be chosen. But it does matter whether our club members learn more about how to learn together.

* * *

When two children study together day after day, their teacher is sometimes troubled. This is because seldom do two persons make an evenly matched team. More often, one relies too much on the work of the other. This is one pitfall of studying together to which club members will wish to be wide awake. One does not gain by being "a rider," letting some of the others do the thinking for the group.

Another reason a teacher watches closely when two youngsters study together is that the results are often superficial. Conversation during study may tend to translate the material too soon into talk, and the child become glib on his subject without having made it his own. Every thoughtful student knows this danger. A smattering of international relations, Holland, music appreciation, all too quickly translated into talk—someone else's talk—manifestly leaves something to be desired.

* * *

Yet I do believe that learning to learn together is one of the most important things we can do today. Every home, church, community and nation would benefit by it. Fundamentally, of course, it must draw deeply on individual study, for certain kinds of studying and thinking must be done within at least mentally apart from others. But beyond this, the whole of our group progress as a people is affected by our ability to study and think things out together, independently yet as a group, to learn from one another and to teach one another.

In the club we can learn to take part in a discussion and to gain from quiet, impersonal, stimulating exchange of viewpoints. That club which provides merely a series of lectures or talks or "papers," before which the members sit like leaden images until time to crack the dull air with handclaps, misses rendering one of the greatest services to mankind a club can render. If the membership is large, groups can perhaps form into round tables. Panel discussions might be used also. There are other ways as well. I am convinced that to make every effort to encourage each member to take part in the thinking and to express herself so as to bring about better group thought and action, is a club's true work and unavoidable responsibility in any democratic country.

* * *

Among the values of discussion, to the individual, is learning to listen actively to another's viewpoint and to respond to it. One cannot simply clap it and forget. One must hear tolerantly and open mindedly, think while one listens, weighing the points made, and come through, then and there, to some contribution to the subject. Furthermore, one must learn to present in reply one's own viewpoint concisely, impersonally, and in an interesting way. Good practice, even were it not of inestimable value to the welfare of one's land.

There are some people who cannot "hear" other people's points of view even when they are given. Is not the club's welcome responsibility to help such people? There are some who deeply need to learn to alchemize what they read or hear from others, in the chemistry of their own thinking, until they give out the gold of their individual contribution, not a rehash. Is not this a gain one should be able to expect from club membership?

Learning to study together is learning this sort of thing. The program committee or any governing group of an organization, can, in the way it arranges the year's work, do much toward encouraging this very real learning. And every member who sees these values can help both now and later. If you are a club group still searching for subject ideas, you might like to know of a booklet, "Helps for Club Program Makers," that contains a wealth of suggestions, not only for programs, with sources of information not easy to assemble one's self, but also a list of books for "The Clubwoman's Own Library" on such subjects as program making, panel discussion, plans for community service, and how to conduct study programs. Seventy-five cents from the American Library Association, Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

But no matter what program subjects you choose: if during the coming season every member of your organization makes genuine progress in learning to learn with others, and also gains in listening to and taking part in constructive discussion, sharing concisely, helpfully and fearlessly her own views and experiences—think what the coming year will mean to your home, your church, your community, as well as, through simple addition, to your country and the world.

A Regular Wednesday Column.

Refrigerated Style News

Summer clothes when described this season sound a good deal like the menus of a catering establishment. Dark dresses are "frosted" with white. Ribbons "trickle refreshingly." Satin "looks as sleek as an endive leaf." Peppermint prints "crackle like an iced drink." Hats are "air filtered." If one feels warm it is worth while to read the advertising columns.

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Minneapolis Minnesota

Finger Towels Dainty and Gay

For Young Girls to Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little handmade guest or finger towels are such dainty acquisitions to the well ordered bathroom that one can never have too many of them for personal use and as most acceptable gifts to the bride or to the discriminating hostess or friend. In keeping with the modern trend for more and more color in the bathroom or as a striking contrast to the all white small bathrooms so much in vogue, these new gayly flowered linen towels will give the needed bright dash.

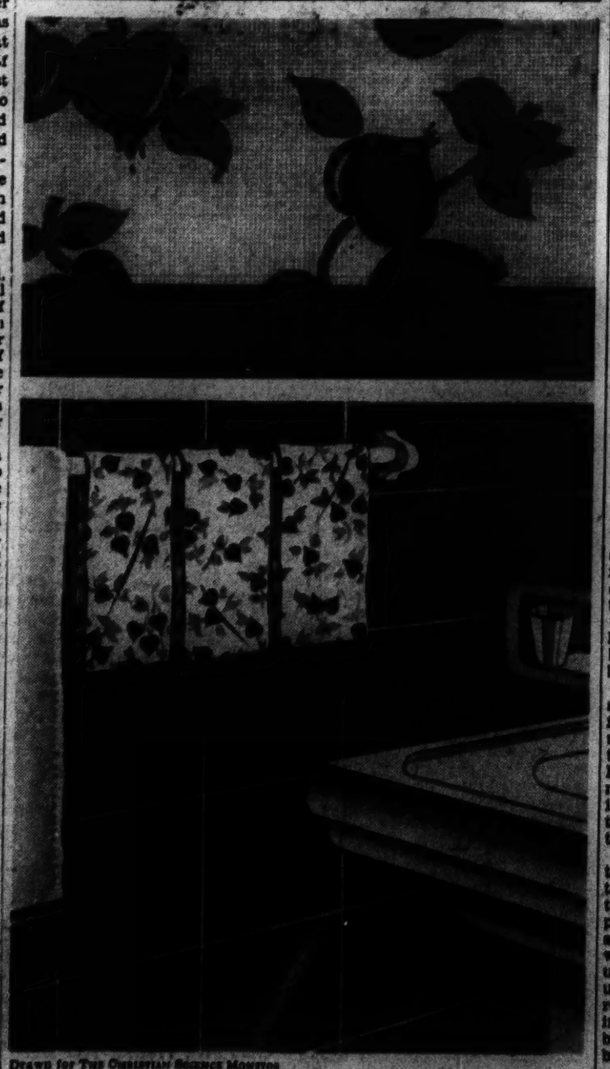
One-half yard of high colored, flowered, non-creasable linen will make three towels. The coloring of the flowers should be in accord with the tones used in the bathroom or lavatory. One-eighth of a yard of plain linen to match one of the predominating colors is needed for the borders. A better quality of linen is best as it absorbs the water better.

Before beginning the towels, pull a thread across each width to straighten the linen. Next divide the linen in three without removing the selvage edges. Turn back a small hem on either side and sew with a small hemming stitch. Divide the linen for the border first in half across the width and then divide each of these halves in three. Sew the band to the right side of towel at one end, fold over ends very neatly; sew together and then baste a small hem and sew to back of towel. Repeat this at the other end. Dampen and press towel, carefully folding in three the length of the towel.

The same idea may be carried out in plain linen. White with a border of cobalt blue, or blue or green linen with the borders of white make effective, pretty towels. The linen should not be too thin. Ordinary dress linen of close weave texture makes the most porous towels. After the threads are drawn, three can be made at one sitting, or they make nice pick-up handiwork for porch or garden pastime. The cost is so nominal that they are nice to keep on hand for the occasional gift that is so generally needed.

To make the gift more attractive, wrap a piece of cardboard with white tissue paper. Hang towels over the board and wrap with green or white cellophane paper and tie with a contrasting cellophane bow.

EDNA GUGGENHEIM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Guest Towels of Flowered Linen Add a Gay Note to the Bathroom. The Accompanying Article Gives Directions for Making Them

Ham Baked in Blanket of Dough

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many times the housewife will find it to her advantage to look into some of the methods used in larger kitchens. Quite frequently these may be scaled down to her needs with great benefit.

One woman, serving on a committee which had the supervision of the baking of a number of hams for a large gathering, carried home with her from the bake shop where this work was done an idea she saw used there. Many times she has been able to pass it along to other appreciative housewives.

The method consists simply in wrapping the uncooked ham in a blanket of dough for the baking, and the advantage of this treatment lies in the fact that this covering holds the steam within the ham, enabling it to cook to an unbelievable tenderness with no hard crust, and does away with basting and watching while the baking is in process.

The ham should be prepared just as usual—skinned and given its full measure of clove decoration. A useful hint for this latter task is that by means of an ice pick the little holes for the cloves may be made first and the cloves slipped into them more easily and quickly than if pushed by main force into the uncooked meat.

For half of a good-sized ham mix two cups of flour with water to the consistency of easy rolling. Roll to a half inch thickness. Lift and place over the ham, tucking it around and under precisely as one would tuck any blanket. Add the usual amount of water and bake until tender. If one does not use a regulated oven or a time chart, testing can be done by slipping a fork beneath the blanket close to the bottom of the pan.

When done, the blanket will be hard and stiff and can be removed as one removes the hood of an automobile. As a final step spread the surface with a mixture of brown sugar and water, or brown sugar and pineapple or other fruit juice, and put back into the oven for a few minutes to brown.

Any hostess serving ham baked by this method may be quite sure that she will be asked for her recipe, a not ungratifying experience for the woman who takes pride in her cooking.

Household Hints

Framework for Hooked Rug

I have found that an old card-table frame may be nicely adapted as a framework for the hooked-rug pattern. The table is a good working height, and may be quickly folded and put out of sight.

An Aid in the Clothes Closet

In the children's clothes closet the wallpaper is quite dark, so, to aid them in their searches for the garments that hang within their reach, we have painted the nail heads and the hangers with white enamel.

(Miss) E. R., Oklahoma

* * *

Hanging Tie-Back Curtains

When hanging tie-back curtains, I find it saves time to measure my curtains by adjusting the window shade to the desired height of the tie-back. This eliminates much measuring and insures accurately hung curtains.

(Mrs.) O. M. J., Connecticut

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VEG-E-LAY

A Man Harrowing Clods

"WHAT is it that makes the sight of a man and a horse harrowing a field so pleasant?"

As she spoke, Elizabeth leaned upon her elbow, where she lay on the short grass, and looked through the five-barred gate at the brown distant field running up to the horizon, backwards and forwards on which, with regular and unwearying patience, a solitary farm laborer slowly paced with his harrow and single horse.

Actually we were in Essex, on an afternoon's picnic, not more than twenty miles from Shaftesbury Avenue and the Strand, but the scene might have come right out of Dorset. We had driven over the gated road through Nazeing, hoping to find a space to stop, but all the open grassland turned out to be private property. Where the private property came to an end, the hedges ran close down to the roadside, leaving not enough room to spread out so much as a pocket handkerchief.

* * *

THE PROSPECT OF our picnic began to look rather hopeless when, quite suddenly, just outside Harlow, which is a small village on the road to Cambridge, we came upon the very place. It was a tiny patch of grass in front of a heavy, weather-worn gate, which framed as lovely a valley, folded in between low hills, as one could hope to find even in Wessex. To be sure, the colors were not so rich as in that delectable part of England, but the fields of buttercups and daisies gave a bright splash of gaiety to the landscape, and a fine avenue of trees afforded it a touch of parklike splendor. But it was the slow, regular movement of the man and the horse that endowed it with its especial charm, the only sign of active life in that still and quiet scene. I fear that I broke up the idyllic atmosphere rather clumsily with my reply.

"To an Etonian," I said, with mature deliberation, "I doubt whether the sight of a Harrow is at all pleasant."

"But you are not an Etonian," said Elizabeth.

* * *

"TRUE," I REPLIED. But I did not think of apologizing. The pun is an old one, certainly. It has been made many times. But this, surely, instead of telling against it, is something definitely in its favor. It proves that it has worn well. A building, or a book, or a picture, or a poem, that has stood the test of time is considered all the better on that account. Why, then, should a joke be different from any other work of art? Besides, the afternoon was warm, the sky blue, and the sun shining; it was good to be out, and to stretch oneself on the smooth grass; emphatically, it was no; the occasion to be critical about humor.

Yet Elizabeth's question deserved some more serious consideration.

"It is the rhythm of the thing," I said. "The movement. The regular marching to and fro. Up and down, up and down, up and down.

"'So waste not thou, but come; for all the vales
Await thee; azure pillars of the hearth
Arise to thee; the children call, and I
Thy shepherd pipe, and sweet is every sound,
Sweeter thy voice, but every sound is sweet;
Myriads of rivulets hurrying through the lawn,
The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees.'

"There you have it," I went on, plucking the grass lazily. "The rhythm of that harrow's steady movement is the secret of the success of Tennyson's verses."

* * *

"But there is more to it than that," answered Elizabeth. "It would not be the same thing, for example, if the harrow were driven by an ox instead of a horse. The horse is a noble animal, with fine associations."

"'Steeds decked with purple and with tapestry,
With golden harness hanging from their necks,
Champing their yellow bits, all clothed in gold—'

the pomp and glory of chivalry and knighthood and tournaments," I agreed with her.

"'Hast thou given the horse strength?'" she chanted. "'Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? . . . Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? the glory of his nostrils is terrible. . . . He saith among the trumpets, Ha, Ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting.'"

* * *

ALL THIS WAS true enough, as far as it went; but it did not, I think, cover the whole story. A man and a horse ploughing a field are an immemorial sight; they go back into the most distant ages; they give a sense of the continuity of things; they are a shining thread that links up all the episodes in mankind's brave struggle upon earth. For the expression of this feeling, one needs to go no further than Thomas Hardy—

"Only a man harrowing clods
In a slow silent walk,
With an old horse that stumbles and nods,
Half asleep as they stalk.

Only thin smoke without flame
From the heaps of couch-grass;
Yet this will go onward the same,
Though Dynasties pass.

Yonder a maid and her wight
Come whispering by:
War's annals will fade into night
Ere their story die."

HAROLD HOBSON

Miniature Example

EARTHWORM—
Pulling your annulate length from a hole in the lawn,
Once I might have thought you most undecorative and commonplace,
Also very undistinguished.
But no, you are not, it seems;
Of all creatures you have the greatest strength for your size,
So a wise man tells,
And, watching you stretch and swell your rubbery form,
I realize you are one of the earth's myriad little miracles.
You go your way, delving and twisting and boring among grass-roots,
Energetically and purposefully,
That being your appointed work.

With due appreciation I salute you,
Fellow-worker in the universe.

DOLORES CABUS

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DETAIL OF CHINESE SCROLL (MING)

THIS detail of a horse and two grooms is part of a scroll painted in colors on silk. It is a copy. Both the copy and the original were done by Jen Jen-fa, who is noted in Chinese art for his painting of horses. The fact that the painting is signed and dated 1314 gives it particular importance and value.

The Old Gateman

THE gate is lacquered scarlet
And studded with knobs of brass—
A lone bright square
In the gray wall
Edging the narrow street.
All day the old gateman
Sits on a stool
In his worn blue robe,
Drowsing,
But at the bell's first clang,
He leaps up
To guard the secret treasure
Of pavilioned courts beyond;
And, like an eagle pouncing,
Flings open the red doors
With a swoop of his patched sleeves.

M. M. M.

In Attendance Upon Li Hung-chang

WHEN I was young I was with Li Hung-chang every day for about a year. He treated me as if I were his nephew and taught me. Every day I was told to eat with him at the same table, and we talked freely. When he went to rest I retired. Therefore I am familiar with the way he talked and acted. He led a regular life, rising between six and seven. After a light breakfast he worked or read a few pages of Sêh-ma Kuang's history and then wrote a page of ideographs, using the style of the Wang Sheng Chiao-hsu. He ate much at noon. After he had finished the meal he had a bowl of thick gruel and a bowl of chicken soup, and later a cup of iron water. Then he would take off his long gown and walk under the gallery, folding his arms behind him. Unless it snowed or was extremely cold he did not wear his long gown. I used to watch him walk up and down from one end of the gallery to the other. Then a servant watching outside the door would announce in a loud voice, "It is enough!" and Li Hung-chang would lift the curtain at the door and come in. He would sit on a leather chair and shut his eyes. . . . After a long time he would open his eyes slowly and say to me, "You may do whatever you want. I will have a nap. But don't go home." At that time Yü Shih-mei and others were assisting him, so I would visit Yü for one or two hours. When the servants reported that Li had awakened we went back to his room and talked a little until supper was ready. He took less food at supper. After the meal we would retire at once and he never detained us. He then read a little, wrote a few letters, and went to bed. He lived in this manner without any change for several hundred days.—WU YUNG, in "The Flight of an Empress." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

In the Children's Room

BENEATH the teacher's gaze a little pool
Of children's faces lie
Like flowers on a quiet stream
Mirroring the sky.

When in a moment's hurried mood she speaks,
The darkness settles down,
And on the shining waters lie
The shadows of her frown.

But when she sends across the silver pool
A sunny smile or word,
The surface dimples with response
And gleams with thoughts she stirred.

No mountain pool the hermit thrushes haunt
Can charm the heart like this
Clear pool of little lives that love
The sunny smile's bright kiss!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

On the Art of Enjoying Poetry

AS SOON as we set about studying the art of receiving experiences through the medium of language, which is the art of enjoying poetry, and the whole object of our quest, we begin to realize the fabulous complications of the adventure. On the one side there is the poet. A being, like all the rest of mankind, on a planet swarming with his fellow creatures, teeming with life, thronged by hordes and herds of his brothers, and yet a being living in an indestructible loneliness. Weaving the intricate pattern of his fate in a concealment only pierced from without by occasional glimpses, like rents in a fog. A being essentially inexplicable and inexpressible, yet struggling passionately to express and explain himself, to convey the unique quality of his human consciousness. . . . The earthly symbol he must use to do this, the symbol of language, will be *his* particular selection of words, coloured by *his* personality and by the character of *his* poetic experience. It will further inevitably be influenced by the age he lives in, by his whole social, intellectual and physical environment, and by his acceptance of, or revolt from, tradition.

On the other side there is the reader. He is another isolated individuality, coloured by other experience and environment, belonging very likely to another age and culture and civilization, limited in a hundred ways by radical psychological differences. . . .

And the poet's means of communication is limited to one medium only: that of words. Everything which in a direct human relationship can be aided by look, by tone, by gesture, by explanation, is denied to the poet. *Everything* must be in the words—and not words in free, lavish abundance, but words in a particular pattern and arrangement of rhythmical language, which imposes still further limitations.

It is neither the width of a poet's vocabulary, nor the particular character of that vocabulary which gives it value. It is true that Shakespeare has a larger range of words than anyone else, but it is the quality of his use of them and not the quantity at his disposal which makes him the greatest of poets, just as it is the quality of his creation of emotion, and not the number of human types he brings upon the stage, which makes him the greatest of dramatists. For the poet is concerned with language *as a means to an end*, and it is in the degree in which he has achieved that end that he must be judged. He may wish to group the intellectual and emotional and physical symbols, which are his material, as if they were flowers arranged in a little formal Victorian bouquet in a paper frill: he may wish to give them the appearance of the happy richness of a chance arrangement in a pottery pitcher: or he may aim at the subtle and complex adaptation and emphasis of a Japanese bowl. The single flowers, his words, will be from the common stock, but their values at once become different according to their environment, and require a different critical adjustment in the reader.—From "Discovering Poetry," by ELISABETH DREW. (New York: Norton.)

Gods of the Sea

I SAW the sea gods climb the shaft of sun
That poured from cloud to sea after the sudden, fierce, unmitigated rain. Up from the sea they rose, and the waves rose to smooth their flowing robes, melting and liquid, pearled with a shell's dream. Almost they drew the sea—the waters foamed, and a great circle sucked the deepest tides, building a pyramid of moving green.

But with a sudden leap, the gods seized the bright ropes of light, leaped upward—and released the sea! Hand over hand they climbed the golden shafts, and the sea claimed as its own the jeweled robes that fell like weary birds slowly along the winds, to rest at last upon the waters and the moving tides.

S. VAN A. A.

The Ever-Present Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW dear to the hearts of all Christians is the story of the birth of Jesus—the watchful shepherds, the Wisemen, the humble surroundings, the gentle mother, and the babe who, when grown to manhood, was to reveal and demonstrate the Christ, Truth, in all its fullness. How tender the words (Luke 2:40), "And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him!" And how interesting the account of the boy Jesus who remained in Jerusalem to talk with the religious teachers in the temple! Their wonder and amazement at his understanding and answers indicate how rapidly the truth was unfolding in the child's consciousness. His words, when Mary and Joseph found him (Luke 2:49), "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" showed he had already discerned that God, Spirit, is the Father of all, and that it was his duty to reveal the great facts of spiritual being to others.

The Gospels record how he taught and healed. They give us his Sermon on the Mount, his other talks to the multitudes and smaller groups, and his intimate conversation with his disciples. They tell of the healing of leprosy and other diseases, of the restoration of the blind, dumb, deaf, lame, and maimed to normal conditions. Also, they show how the Christ, Truth, operating through the thought of Jesus, supplied the tax money, when needed, fed the multitude, stilled the storm, overcame death; and how he, the great Way-shower, overcame death for himself in the resurrection, and forty days thereafter ascended completely above the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter.

The beloved Master is not with us today, but the truth which he taught and so wonderfully demonstrated is always present, and now, as in Biblical times, it brings freedom from pain, disease, blindness, deafness, dumbness, sin, poverty, unemployment, and all other discordant conditions, when it is understood and applied.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discerned the fact of the ever-presence of the healing Christ when she was suffering from the effects of a supposedly fatal accident. In that time of great need she turned to the Bible, and as she read she was healed. For three years thereafter she prayerfully studied the Bible that she might gain the solution of Mind-healing, which she had glimpsed when she was herself healed. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has elucidated her discovery so clearly that any sincere seeker for Truth may learn how to heal through spiritual means, thus following in the footsteps of the great Master.

How grateful are those who have learned to obey Jesus' command (Matthew 10:8), "Heal the sick"! No longer do they wish they could have lived in Jesus' time and have been associated personally with him, for they have awakened to the fact that Christ, Truth, which enabled Jesus to do his mighty works, is ever present, ever available.

On page 332 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Jesus was born of Mary. Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness. The Christ is incorporeal, spiritual, —yea, the divine image and likeness, dispelling the illusions of the senses; the Way, the Truth, and the Life, healing the sick and casting out evils, destroying sin, disease, and death. As Paul says: 'There is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.'"

How wonderful, how sacred, is the individual's awakening to the fact that the Christ is ever present, ever available! This awakening process is beautifully described in Mrs. Eddy's article, "The New Birth," which may be found in her book called "Miscellaneous Writings."

Many who have taken up the study of Christian Science because of illness, have been instantly healed by their first glimpse of being as spiritual, harmonious. This appearing of Christ, the spiritual idea, in one's consciousness brings not only physical healing, but also the earnest desire to know more about Christian Science, so that whatever is unlike God in one's consciousness may be removed, even as physical ailments are removed.

Continuing in the study of Christian Science, one learns to use the truth in every direction in the overcoming of sin and sickness. A great change takes place in one as he leans more and more upon the Christ, Truth. Fear gives place to a sense of spiritual power, selfishness and greed to the earnest desire always to be of service to others, covetousness and envy to joy in another's good, hate and intolerance to love and tolerance. The supplanting of ignorance and sin by spiritual understanding and holiness will go on as Paul says (Ephesians 4:13) "till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Den ständigt närvarande Kristus

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

HUR kär för alla kristna är icke berättelsen om Jesu födelse—de vaksamma herdarna, de vise männen, den enkla omgivningen, den blida modern och det lilla barnet, som när det vuxit upp till mogen ålder, skulle uppenbara och demonstrera Kristus, Sanningen, i all dess fullhet. Hur ljuvliga äro icke orden i Lukas evangelium (2:40): "Men barnet växte upp och blev allt starkare och upptylldes av vishet; och Guds nåd var över honom." Och hur fängslande är icke berättelsen om gossen Jesus, som stannade kvar i Jerusalem för att tala med de fromma lärarna i templet! Deras förundran och häpnad över hans förstånd och svar visa, hur snabbt sanningen framträdde i barnets medvetande. Hans ord, när Maria och Josef funno honom (Luk. 2:49): "Vissten I då icke, att jag bör vara, där min Fader bör?", visa, att han redan hade förstått, att Gud, Ande, är alltings Fader, och att det var hans plikt att för andra uppenbara, det andliga varats stora fakta.

Evangelierna skildra hur han undervisade och helade. De återgiva hans Bergspredikan, hans andra tal till folkskarorna och till smärre grupper av åhörare och hans förtroliga samtal med sina lärjungar. De förtälja om helande av spetälska och andra sjukdomar samt om hur de blinda, stumma, döva, lama och lytta blevo återställda. De visa även hur Kristus, Sanningen, verkande genom Jesu tanke, försåg honom med skattepenningen, när den behövdes, mättade skarorna, stillade stormen, övervann döden, och hur han, den store Vägvisaren, för egen del övervann döden i uppståndelsen, och fyrtio dagar därefter höjde sig fullständigt över förställningen, att liv, substans och intelligens finnas i materien.

Den älskade Mästaren är icke hos oss idag, men den sanning han lärde och så underbart demonstrerade, är alltid närvarande, och när den är förstådd och tillämpad, medför den nu liksom på Bibelns tid befrielse från smärta, sjukdom, blindhet, dövhet, stumhet, synd, fattigdom, arbetslöshet och alla andra disharmoniska förhållanden.

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, uraskilde sanningen om den ständiga närvaron av den helande Kristus, när hon led av följderna av en olyckshändelse, vilken, såsom det ansågs, skulle medföra döden. I denna sin djupa nöd vände hon sig till Bibeln, och under det att hon läste, blev hon helad. I tre års tid därefter studerade hon Bibeln under bön för att finna förklaringen på Sinne-helandet, som hon uppfångat en glimt av, när hon själv blev helad. I Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] har hon så tydligt klarlagt sin upptäckt, att varje uppriktig sökare efter Sanningen där kan lära, hur han skall hela genom andliga medel och sålunda följa i den store Mästarens fotspår.

Hur tacksamma äro icke de som lärt sig lyda Jesu bud (Matt. 10:8): "Boten sjuka"! De önska ej längre, att de levat på Jesu tid och personligen umgåtts med honom, ty de hava vaknat upp för det faktum, att Kristus, Sanningen, som gav Jesus förmåga att göra sina mäktiga gärningar, ständigt är närvarande, ständigt är tillgänglig.

På sid. 322 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Jesus var född av Maria. Kristus är den sanna idén, förkunnande det goda, det gudomliga budskapet från Gud till människorna, talande till det mänskliga medvetandet. Kristus är okroppslig, andlig—ja, den gudomliga avbilden och likheten, som förjagar sinnenas illusioner. Vägen, Sanningen och Livet, som helar de sjuka och utdriver det onda, tillintetgörande synd, sjukdom och död. Såsom Paulus säger: 'Ty en enda är Gud, och en enda är medlare emellan Gud och människor: en människa, Kristus Jesus'."

Hur underbart, hur heligt är icke varje människas uppvaknande till det faktum, att Kristus är ständigt närvarande, ständigt tillgänglig. Hur detta uppvaknande sker beskrives så underbart i Mrs. Eddys uppsats "The New Birth" [Den nya födelsen], som återfinnes i hennes bok *Miscellaneous Writings*.

Många som på grund av sjukdom börjat studera Kristen Vetenskap, hava blivit ögonblickligt helade genom sin första glimt av, varat såsom andligt och harmoniskt. Detta framträdande av Kristus, den andliga idén, i vårt medvetande, medför icke blott fysiskt helande utan även en allvarlig önskan att lära känna mer av Kristen Vetenskap; så att allt i vårt medvetande, som är olikt Gud, må bliva avlägsnat, liksom fysiska lidanden avlägsnas.

När vi gå vidare i studiet av Kristen Vetenskap, lära vi oss använda sanningen på alla områden för att övervinna synd och sjukdom. En stor förändring äger rum inom oss, när vi förlita oss mer och mer på Kristus, Sanningen. Fruktan giver vika för en förnimmelse av andlig makt; självviskhet och målhet för den kriga önskan att alltid kunna tjäna andra; girighet och avund för glädjen över en annans goda; hat och ofördragsamhet för kärlek och fördragsamhet. Fördrivandet av okunnighet och synd genom andlig förståelse skall fortgå, såsom Paulus säger (Ef. 4:13), ". . . till dess att vi alla samman komma fram till enheten i tron och i kunskapen om Guds Son, till manlig mognad, och så bliva fullvuxna, intill Kristi fullhet".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, liksom till svenska, finska, danska gudstjänster, förlagt, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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'Cavalcade' Announcer Likes His Itinerant Status Best

News in Radio

It goes back to a gray day in Providence, R. I., when there was nobody left around the university except deans and seniors waiting to graduate.

Mrs. Perry, who has been on the Brown University staff a long time, and has a good memory and a sense of humor that gives her office some kinship with the cracker-barrel section of a country store, was talking about graduates of other years, and what they were like in college, and what some of them were doing now.

". . . and about 1928," she said, "some of them were wondering about chances in radio, instead of just trying to sell bonds. Frank Singiser—you know who he is—got a wire one Friday in May from a radio station in Schenectady, asking him to report for work Monday morning. He came in here laughing, showed it to me, and said: 'Can you imagine? Report Monday morning for work! Just as if I didn't have to finish school!' It seemed that, along about Christmas time, he'd gone to this station and asked for an audition, thinking that he could perhaps be an announcer. They gave him the audition, but naturally he didn't expect anything to come of it very soon. And then, here came a wire, 'Report Monday morning.' He laughed, but he acted as if someone had lighted a cannon cracker under him."

Evidently the radio station officials must have been willing to wait until Singiser got through school, because as soon as he got his diploma he hustled to WGY as fast as he could and went to work almost at once.

Times Were Different Then

If you ask him about it now, he will tell you that when they put you to work in a radio station in those days, they really put you to work. Technically, he was signed as an announcer. But you've no idea how little the title meant in 1928. When there was anything to announce, you announced. When there wasn't, you wrote scripts, you took people around the studios, you swept floors, you answered telephones and fan mail, and, if you were handy with a screw driver, you fixed up the stenographer's typewriter desk.

That went on, as far as Singiser was concerned, until St. Patrick's Day, 1929, when he went to the NBC to accept a staff job.

The thing that provides a reason for writing a word or two about Frank Singiser just now is that he has turned into the kind of announcer lots of people would like to be, but few are. That is, he is a migrant, And it hasn't nearly the touch-and-go dubiousness that you might imagine. In fact, it is a pretty good kind of announcer to be.

To wit: nowadays radio stations, even in centers like New York, don't keep squads of announcers on their staffs, tripping over one another, and not enough work to go around. This is a double-barreled advantage. It saves stations money and it gives capable itinerants a chance to get on individual programs, which are often very desirable from the standpoint of pay, if you know how to manage.

A Busy Individual

If you look for Frank Singiser in the telephone book, you behold that he has something to do with stocks and bonds downtown. That may surprise you, because you have been hearing him doing three news broadcasts on Sundays over WOR. And then you pick up the additional information that it is Singiser who announces "Cavalcade of America," all of which accounts for a goodly income in the course of a week.

Catch up with Singiser as he is hustling for a train after the first in the new Cavalcade summer series, and he will grin and say: "The stock and bond business? Well, I didn't take any economics to speak of in Brown, but I've done some studying since I got out; and in the last three years I've worked out a kind of home-grown method of stock analysis, so I go to my office every day and attend to that. But if the market doesn't do what the system says it should, I'll drop the system overboard. As for radio, I really like it. I've had lots of fun in it, and I expect to have lots more."

Ask him if he'd give up itinerant announcing to be a featured announcer on a single station, and Singiser will say: "Well, it's foolish to say what you'd do until it confronts you. But I like news broadcasting, and I like informational announcing; people will take any amount of information, if it is prepared interestingly, and then presented in a way which holds their attention. I think this type of commercial announcing has it all over the so-called inspirational type. People get pretty tired of being told what to do. They want to decide for themselves. And they'll decide more readily, I think, on the basis of provocative information, than something that's little short of bludgeoning."

♪ ♪ ♪

Does Radio Harm Music?

Radio's consistent denial that is was responsible for the "murder of music" was given support in statistics just issued by the trade journal, Radio Today. In the face of charges that radio, making music easy to get, has led to diminished interest in learning to play instruments and a consequent reduction in instrument sales, it is reported that the piano industry increased its unit sales from 34,305 in 1933 to 90,358 in 1936, or a dollar volume increase of $8,500,000 to $23,000,000; that band instrument sales rose from $2,120,000 in 1933 to $7,000,000 in 1936, and that sheet music sales are up from an index point of 100 in 1933 to 345 in 1936. All of this points to a flourishing 1937 for the musical trades.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Costliest" Sets Built

What are believed to be the costliest radio sets ever built were recently made in England for the Maharajah of Patiala. Reports Wireless World of London: "The high price of the receivers is due not only to the technical excellence required by the Maharajah, but to his stipulation as to extreme beauty in the appearance of the sets. The cabinets had therefore to be made of the most expensive kind of wood, and the dial-holders and control knobs are of carved ivory. To render them easily transportable in the palace, they have attached to them chromium sledges on small wheels. For the handles on the sledges rare leather has been used." The price paid was undisclosed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Traveling Radio Sets

Several hundred traveling radio stations and post offices have been put into operation by the Russian Commissariat of Communications to serve outlying collective farmers and workers and state farms.

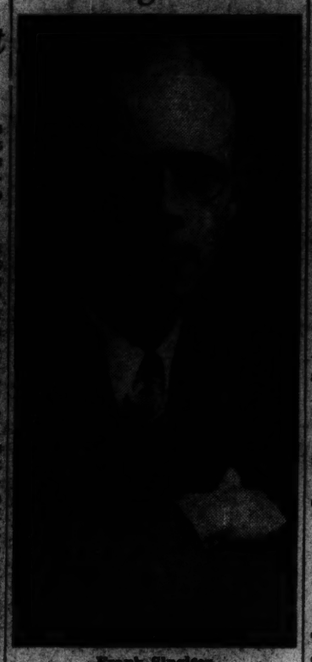
♪ ♪ ♪

Six Languages

A service in six languages to Europe, South and Central America over shortwave station W2XAL at Bound Brook, N. J., has been inaugurated by the National Broadcasting Company.

Two directional beam antennae were put into regular operation for the new service. The antennae, one for Europe and one for Latin America, have been in use on an experimental basis since early this year. The new shortwave schedule, which will be on the air from 9 a. m. to 1 a. m., E. D. S. T., daily, will carry the pick of NBC sustaining programs from both the red and blue network and programs arranged for Latin-America broadcast by W2XAL over a nondirectional beam. Extension of shortwave service to other countries has been under way for several months.

Roving 'Voice'



Frank Singiser
One of the National Broadcasting Company's "Itinerant" Announcers

Central Texas Well Served By Station KNET

With Monitor Newscasters

PALESTINE, Texas—In this city in east central Texas townspeople may with considerable pride direct radiocasters to Palestine's own little "Radio City," headquarters of local station KNET in "Radio Building."

On the second floor of Radio Building are studios equipped with high fidelity studio and control apparatus which carries programs through lines owned by KNET out to the transmitting location one and one half miles northeast of the city. Here they go out from a 175-foot quarter-wave mast, one of the few in Texas.

With this mast using a power of 100 watts, KNET claims a daylight range of from 50 to 75 miles with a potential audience of more than 150,000 listeners. This broader area the management believes is due to the efficiency of the antenna mast.

Taking further advantage of the increased coverage and audience created by its new equipment, KNET schedules four periods daily of news supplied by a national press service catering to radio stations. For commentative news, KNET presents "The Monitor Views the News," weekdays at 9:40 a. m. The Monitor news is presented by Raymond Stewart of KNET, who is an announcer.

KNET, which first went on the air on Jan. 2, 1936, is owned by the Palestine Broadcasting Corporation. Mr. Hammond is manager. R. V. Hammond, the chief engineer, was formerly connected with KGKB, Tyler, Texas. The station radiocasts on a frequency of 1420 kilocycles.

This is article number 328 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, July 30.

Pictorial Education Stressed at N. Y. Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—An exhibit of 30,000 school textbooks—brightly colored as a midsummer flower garden and including a high school history which gives Mickey Mouse a place in the American economic scheme—is being held at Columbia University chiefly for the use of the 14,000 teachers and school administrators from all parts of the United States who are attending summer courses.

The show is the sixteenth annual event of its kind and is sponsored by the Columbia University Press. It will continue through Aug. 6.

More than 60 exhibitors have united, apparently, in an effort to submit that the modern educational front is neither dry nor drab. Encyclopaedias reward the investigator with pictorial charm generously admixtured with facts. In text, they are sufficiently up-to-date to include mention of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan.

Arithmetics introduce a casual "socialized" note, in that they seek to show a child what part mathematics plays in living today; courses in sewing lay emphasis on the selection of clothes suitable to the individuality of the student; a revolving, illuminated chart classifies famous men through "color language," and a products map makes quick work of teaching geography and agriculture simultaneously.

Mickey Mouse fits into modern history books, it is explained, because of playing a significant part during the "crash years." According to "The Making of American Civilization," a book by Charles A. and Mary R. Beard, the American public spent $5,000,000,000 at box offices of motion picture theaters during the five years that followed the fall of 1929. Such a spectacle, it makes clear, would be incompletely visualized without remembering the engaging performances of Mickey and Minnie Mouse, who commandeered public imagination when it was supposed to be at a very low ebb.

Test Scoring Machine

The test scoring machine, presented by International Business Machines Corporation, brings a new era in the marking of objective tests. The machines, which do work formerly assigned to teachers, will be placed in 25 schools and colleges this year, it was announced. Formerly it required from five to 20 minutes for a teacher to score one test of this type, whereas the mechanical method will mark from 200 to 600 students' papers within an hour. Each pencil mark is "sensed" by electrical contact points of the device.

Books for younger children carry out the movement for "activity" education. A child's lessons in nature study, for example, combine trips to the country with his reading lessons, so that he may be aided in forming the impressions which the book seeks to make about cows, chickens, birds, trees, flowers, etc.

'Peace and Progress' to Set Keynote For Hagerstown's Four Celebrations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 28—This town, site of several historic events, is preparing to stage four anniversaries in one. The feature celebration will be the commemoration of the battle of Antietam 75 years ago in these environs, and for which the keynote will be "the spirit of toleration and the blessings of peace and progress." The other celebrations include the 200th anniversary of the settling of Washington County, named for the first American President; the 150th anniversary of the trial of the James Rumsey steamboat on the nearby Potomac River, and "the final reunion of the blue and the gray for Antietam."

The program also will feature an exposition to show the national progress over the last 200 years in a pageant that will have a cast of 2000 persons.

Governors of the 29 states whose troops participated in the Battle of Antietam have accepted invitations to attend the commemoration, which was given congressional authorization last spring and is being staged under the sponsorship of the Washington County Historical Society. The federal action also provided for the minting of 50,000 commemorative half dollars bearing the profiles of Gen. George B. McClellan and Gen. Robert E. Lee, Union and Confederate commanders, respectively, when the two forces met near here on Sept. 17, 1862.

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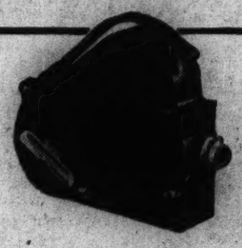

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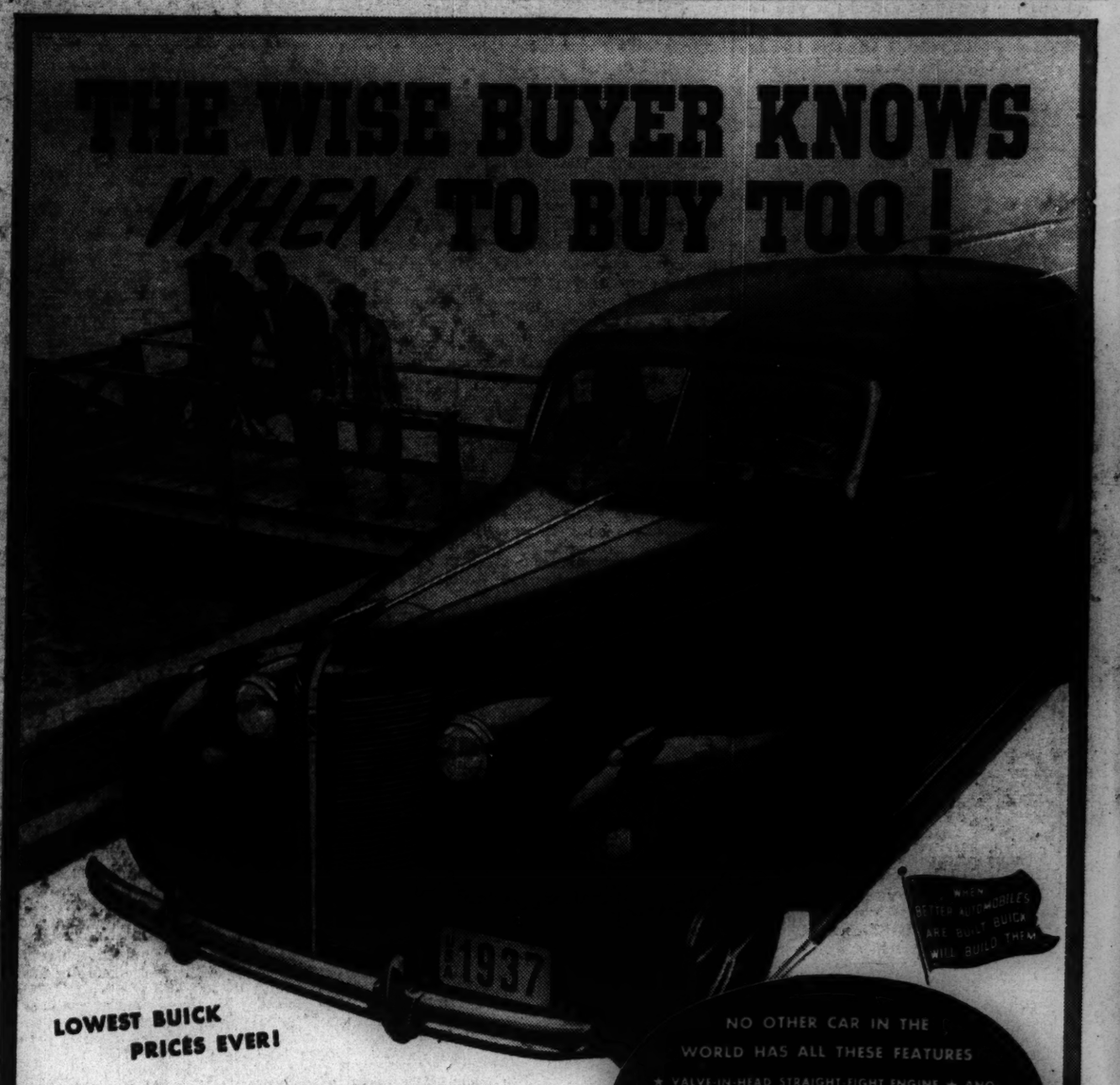

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TAKE a look at the size of that Buick—watch it in flashing action on the highway—listen to the admiring comment that rises up on every hand—can there be any question as to *what* car you ought to buy?

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It's an actual fact—with all its action and life and thrilling behavior, the hundred-horsepower, valve-in-head straight-eight Buick SPECIAL *now* costs *less* in some models than certain sixes!

So why hold back? Why be content to be one of the crowd? Why put things off when such a standout buy as this is still waiting to be picked up at your say-so?

If you haven't driven a new Buick, make arrangements to try one out right now! It's got what you want at a price that's nicely within your reach.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Page 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1937

Wiser Spending Urged as Policy Of Government

Bay State Planning Board Head Asks Safeguards for Public Purse

Amherst Meeting

People Must Demand Curb on Rising Tax Tide, Speaker Warns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass. July 28—Long-term planning of "expenditures from the public purse" might bring about government spending "with the same foresight and regard for the future as in our private lives," Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, told the Conference on Taxation and Planning today. The conference is part of the program of Farm and Home Week at Massachusetts State College.

"Government is about the only thing we have tried to operate without plan or program," Miss Herlihy declared.

"We go ahead blithely making laws, appropriating money, and constructing public works of one kind or another, and for a few years we may make definite and satisfactory progress.

Loss of Public Funds

"Then changes come in administration and personnel, and policies considered important under one regime may be abandoned in favor of others quite different in character, even though such abandonment means a considerable loss of public funds in the way of invested capital.

"Planning," she said, "does not mean more spending. It means wiser spending."

In order to demonstrate what can be accomplished by planning, Miss Herlihy continued, it is essential to have qualified men and women on local boards—and also a sufficient amount of money with which to work.

There are now on these boards, she reported, about 750 men and women, many of them "splendidly qualified."

If plans proposed by local boards are meritorious, the state planning head declared, and "if they find favor and support in the eyes of local citizens," then there is every reason for expecting favorable consideration from state and federal officials.

School Course Advocated

"I have long hoped," Miss Herlihy said, "that what would amount to a course in appreciation of planning might be introduced in our schools in the form of an intensive and practical study of community conditions."

Family life was compared to an automobile carrying the individual from birth to maturity by Mrs. Lydia Ann Lynde, extension specialist in parent education for the Department of Agriculture. In her address on "Modern Highways of Living and Growing," delivered at a joint meeting of the Parent-Teachers Institute and the homemaking section, she said: "Our progress depends not only on the smoothness of the road, grading of curves and visibility at crossings, but also upon the state of the ear, its mechanism and functioning, and on the person behind the wheel."

New Hampshire Landmark

By a Staff Photographer

Statue of Daniel Webster
In Front of the State House at Concord, N. H.

Hayes Takes Over Duties With New Hampshire Police

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 28—John H. Hayes, former head of the traffic bureau of the Massachusetts State Police, has taken over his new duties as captain of the recently organized New Hampshire State Police. Captain Hayes was graduated from the New Hampshire State University at Durham in 1932. Since that time he has been with the Massachusetts police.

He will have active charge of the force while Superintendent George Colbath spends much of his time studying state police systems in other states and making the necessary contacts between the new state force and the city, town and county law enforcement officers. The general policies of the department will be determined by the superintendent.

* * *

Old Houses Opened

Five of the historical houses at Kittery Point were opened to the public last Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the Greater Portsmouth Girl Scout council. These houses are among the oldest in the country, one dating back to two years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The houses opened for visitors included the Sparhawk mansion, built in 1742 as a wedding gift from Sir William Pepperell to his daughter, who married Nathaniel Sparhawk; the Gerrish house, with its old warehouses; the First Parish Congregational Church and parsonage, built in 1730; and the Bray House, built in 1822.

* * *

Circulation Men Meet

Circulation managers of New England newspapers gathered at Wentworth-by-the-Sea at New Castle for the semi-annual meeting of the New England Association of Circulation Managers. Edmund Jewell, assistant publisher of the Manchester Union-Leader and president of the New England Publishers Association, declared that the circulation departments should not simply build up circulation regardless of cost with the burden of supporting the papers financially upon advertisers. Mr. Jewell's paper is one of the few dailies to raise its price from two to three cents a copy with the intent of placing more of the cost of publication upon the reader.

* * *

New Football Coach

George H. Sauer, an all-American football player, when a member of the University of Nebraska eleven in 1933, has been named head coach of football at the University of New Hampshire. William H. Cowell will remain as director of athletics Mr. Cowell has been football coach for 22 seasons.

* * *

WPA Cuts Pay Rolls

The state WPA has been making wholesale reductions in its rolls during the last month. Much of the reductions is attributed to the ban on aliens on WPA projects and the order to cut the rolls 25 per cent. At the present time the WPA roll in New Hampshire is about 50 per cent of the all-time high of approximately 40,000 workers.

* * *

Constitution Convention

The move for a state constitutional convention has apparently borne fruit. Last March the state voted on the question. On the date named for the Secretary of State to report the results to the legislature, he filed incomplete figures which indicated that the vote was against the convention by a small majority. Since that time there has been a strong move, chiefly among rural interests, for such a convention with the hope that it might result in constitutional changes so as to permit enactment of a graduated state income tax. Apparently this moved the legislature to ask the Secretary of State to file the complete returns. Last week he did, and the results showed a victory for the convention movement. According to present plans, the legislature will name Town Meeting day next March as the date for the naming of the delegates to the convention which is expected to be held next May.

* * *

Legislative News

The current session of the state legislature opened its 31st week

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Move Launched To Free Head Of Codman Hill

Affadavit Says Driscoll Unable to Produce Company Records

Boston Today

Boston Bar Head Called to Stand

Counsel for William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Construction Company, today notified the Boston Finance Commission—now sitting in an investigation of repair work awarded to Codman Hill by the George Robert White Fund—that he had filed a motion with the court for the release of Mr. Driscoll from Charles Street jail.

The Codman Hill president was committed to jail July 1 on an indeterminate sentence imposed by Judge Harold P. Williams for Mr. Driscoll's failure to obey the court's orders to produce the books and records of the company. Thomas J. Flanagan, company accountant, also committed with Mr. Driscoll, was released after 20 days in jail on the order of Judge Williams, following a conference with David Lasker, chairman of the Fin Com.

The Driscoll petition to the court was accompanied by an affidavit in which the construction company head deposed that at no time since the night of May 4, when records of the company were alleged to have been stolen from the Flanagan automobile, had he had the company records and that it was im-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Charges of Contract 'Steal' Investigated

BULLETIN

Lieutenant Governor Kelly this afternoon sharply criticised Councillor Daniel H. Coakley for not attending a conference to investigate the Lieutenant Governor's charges that "extra contracts" issued by the State Works Department were a "steal." Mr. Coakley had defended the department yesterday.

Charges by Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly that "extra" contracts awarded by the State Department of Public Works last week amounted to a "steal from the taxpayers" were under investigation today by the Governor's Council.

Three members of the Council and its executive secretary met with Commissioner William F. Callahan of Public Works and other officials of his department at 100 Nashua Street and examined a recent batch of extra awards to private contractors.

The charges were made yesterday before a session of the Council at the State House and resulted in several outbreaks before the meeting adjourned. At the end, Gov. Charles F. Hurley agreed an investigation was necessary.

Criticism of the extras has cropped up before, and the Council several weeks ago prohibited all further extras. Last week, however, the body reversed itself and again granted permission for the extras by a vote of 4-3. Contractors rushed to take advantage of the change.

After yesterday's charges by the Lieutenant Governor, the Council again reversed itself and voted, 6-3, to prohibit the granting of extras.

Brookline Leads In Home Building

The State Department of Labor and Industries announced today that Brookline led the state in new residential building last month. Returns were considered from 39 cities and 18 large towns in the Commonwealth in compiling statistics.

Brookline issued permits for one brick and stone and 18 wooden frame single houses at an estimated cost of $277,500. In addition 26 permits were issued for additions, alterations and repairs representing an outlay of approximately $36,710.

Where and for What Use?

By a Staff Photographer — Huge Pile of Scrap Iron in Chelsea Yard

Overflow Products Bought By U. S. and Given in Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 28—Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of surplus farm products, removed from price-depressed markets in order to increase returns to farmers, were distributed to New Hampshire needy and unemployed last year, through the combined efforts of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, the New Hampshire Department of Welfare and Relief, and the various county, city, and town relief departments throughout the state.

By this system, dumping or destruction of surplus farm commodities is halted, at least to some degree, and 13,354 relief and border-line families in New Hampshire alone are receiving more and better food than otherwise would have been possible without the expenditure of considerable more public funds for relief.

The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation maintains a central receiving and storage depot in this city, in what was once a shoe factory. The upper floors of the building are used by the sewing project.

Activities of the Corporation cover the period from the purchase of the surplus commodities until they are ready to be distributed by the sponsoring agencies which in New Hampshire are the state Department of Welfare and Relief, the various county commissioners, and town and city welfare departments. At present [illegible] stores in the state where the commodities, along with the products of the sewing project, are distributed. The activities of the project are manned by WPA workers [illegible] paying each eventually [illegible] rent and lights. Over a six months period, the cost to the sponsors has been about four cents for each $1 in retail value of the goods distributed.

Inasmuch as cheese and apples have been about the only surplus farm commodities believed to have been purchased by the corporation in New Hampshire, better examples of its buying activities may be found elsewhere in the country. For instance, officials of the corporation point out that citrus growers last year had the largest crop in their history. Under ordinary procedure, the growers had the choice of one of two methods of disposing of the surplus—either it could be destroyed to maintain or raise the price of the balance, or it could be dumped on the market, resulting in falling prices.

The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation stepped in and purchased hundreds of cars of citrus fruits at a low price. Into New Hampshire, for instance, came 25 carloads of grapefruit, to be distributed through the store system in the state. And during the calendar year 1936, the corporation brought 480,000 pounds of dried prunes into the state. A large amount of the grapefruit was distributed among people who were unfamiliar with it, and in many cases a consumer interest in grapefruit was built up. Another item to which people were introduced was canned grapefruit juice. Inasmuch as the corporation does not continually buy one commodity, maybe making but a single purchase of a particular one, people who have come to like grapefruit, must in the future turn to the ordinary retail store for it.

As a matter of fact, officials of the corporation here point out that one of the aims of the activities is to build up markets.

During the last year the local depot of the Corporation has received 22 different commodities. Just now, the 54 WPA workers employed by the corporation in New Hampshire are knee deep in potatoes; for they will have 450,000 pounds of them to handle within the next few weeks. During July, 80,000 pounds of powdered milk will be distributed in the state; and 180,000 pounds of fish fillet was to be distributed between May 15 and July 1.

Inasmuch as the state headquarters of the Corporation have little advance notice of the commodity or the amount that is being shipped them, it is necessarily a problem to handle the distribution, some of the shipments being perishable. The sponsoring agencies, such as the city, town, and county relief authorities, furnish the corporation headquarters with a list of eligible families along with the number of individuals in each family. These figures are used to set up a scale of distribution so that the needs of a family of 10 will be proportionally as well served as a family of three. The 13,354 families now on the list average a fraction more than four individuals to a family.

The Corporation makes it a point not to process any of the goods it handles; and although there is in general a surplus of corn syrup, the corporation does not distribute it in New England, where it would be injurious to the maple syrup market

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Scrap Iron Export In Boston Reaches New High Level

Scrap iron now leads all other commodities in the list of exports from Boston.

So far this year—in spite of a railroad embargo against acceptance of scrap iron shipments without special permit—144,979 tons have been shipped out of this port, compared with a total of 159,007 for the whole of 1936, according to United States Army Engineers.

At the moment, four ships are loading 30,000 more tons, and hundreds of railroad cars loaded with scrap iron and steel are waiting in local yards for more ships, indicative of what port interests call a new peak for exports of scrap metal "in the making."

The embargo was applied this year in order to remedy a situation in which thousands of railroad cars were tied up at all Atlantic and Gulf ports, awaiting ships to take their scrap iron contents. The restriction has been ordered lifted on the movement to Houston and Texas City, Texas, by the Association of American Railroads, which imposed it, but the conditional embargo, requiring permits for loading of scrap iron, will continue in effect as far as Boston is concerned, Boston railroad men declared today.

The demand for ships to carry the scrap metal to Europe and the Orient—mainly to the United Kingdom, Italy and Japan—has been so great that several ships on regular trade routes have been withdrawn from service on them and have been diverted to the scrap iron trade temporarily. Others are carrying "parcel" lots of scrap metal among their general cargo, in quantities of 50 or 75 tons, usually.

In the meantime the junk yards of the United States are being scoured and rescoured to meet the demand for scrap.

The bulk of scrap metal that becomes available in the United States is used in this country for melting down and going into new steel, au-

Senators Defy Roosevelt Ban On Flood Pact

New Englanders Demand Congress Ratify Plan Without Reservation

Power Clause Key

Advocate Denies River Control Program Is Contrary to Federal Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—The New England Senators are definitely embarked upon a battle against the Federal Power Commission, Administration leaders in Congress and the White House itself.

The unusual contest involves the determination of the New Englanders to seek congressional ratification without any reservation of the interstate flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers. The power commission, understood to be acting with the White House backing, favors ratification only with a reservation excepting from approval the pacts' power provisions which, it states, violate the federal power policy.

Senator Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut, leader of the New England campaign, presents some persuasive reasons for what appears to be a one-sided battle. First of all, he holds that the compacts do not run contrary to the federal power policy. Secondly, he asserts that no delay will be caused by the present campaign.

Start Work at Once

"If the compacts were ratified with a reservation," he says, "they would have to go back to the state legislatures for approval of the reservation and that would cause indefinite delay. We are seeking to have Congress and the President approve the compacts without reservation. If we succeed, the flood control work can be started this year. If we fail, the state legislatures still can meet to amend the compacts to meet objections and have them ready for approval here next session."

Despite the pleas of its chairman, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, the Senate Commerce Committee, at the urging of the New Englanders, reported out the compacts without reservations. Senator Copeland, who at the instance of President Roosevelt had conferred with power commission officials, predicted the pacts will meet a presidential veto. Many observers here do not believe they will pass Congress. It is known that several Administration men in the Senate are on the watch to prevent approval.

Unusual Situation

As an example of the unusual situation created by the New England no-reservation determination, the report of the Senate Commerce Committee, approving the pacts, first states they do not violate the federal power policy and then, in the next paragraph, the report quotes the recommendations of the Federal Power Commission asserting the pacts do violate the federal power policy.

Another reason for the New England strategy is privately voiced by several Senators. They state they are on the spot and feel if they supported an amendment or reservation they would seem to be opposing flood control and also going against the votes of their own state legislatures which ratified the pacts as drawn. Therefore, they are supporting the pacts as they stand and putting themselves on record to that end.

A Pinch of Glamour With Your Eggs! That's What Dealers Plan to Serve

The "breakfast egg"—social vocabulary for hen's egg—is to be given glamour.

It has been "losing prestige" and "needs to be repopularized."

So stated telegraphic reports out of Worcester, Mass., today, announcing that the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations has decided to "jazz the egg up to meet up-to-date competition."

The federation announced that it is going to spend between $30,000 and $40,000 in advertising to "make the egg more interesting to housewives."

What to Do With an Egg

To the untutored male mind that last would appear to be a large order. There's just about so many things one can do to an egg destined as food. It can be fried in a pan. It can be boiled, a short time or a long time. It can be grilled or served up in a buttered china container with a bit of sharp cheese bubbling on top.

Or, it may masquerade in salads or "devilled" form, or even tempt the eye through a yoke carefully dropped on a bit of buttered toast, the whipped white then squirted around this golden disk with a squeezumbag and the masterpiece put under the broiler long enough to turn the fluffy white to light tan or meringue and produce a "yellow rose."

Making the egg interesting to housewives ought to be appreciated. Basically there isn't anything terrifically romantic or exciting about cooking an egg, even a "breakfast egg." Looking on it more as food than recreation, what we've always wanted was a precision egg, a uniform egg. That would insure a "three-minute egg" appearing with the same consistency days on end.

Standardized Shells

Another way to make an egg more attractive—in the event the federation wants our aid in this movement—would be to so standardize the hen's diet that shells would not have too much lime or too little. This would eliminate frayed tempers or even chagrin when a boiled egg of indeterminate shell strength either crumples or turns the knife at a decisive tap to lay it in halves.

The advertising of other foods as an essential of the morning meal has reduced the prestige of the egg, federation members say. It may be their conclusion that a woman would rather open a box than open an egg and now plan to circumvent that habit.

Script writers will have to work fast if the projected advertising is to go over the air, to match the pace of breakfast foods which sell the idea of what to eat to little Willie, who in turn keeps after mother until his prize-offering brand is put on the pantry shelf. Offhand, it is difficult to conjecture how egg boosters could arrive at premiums, such as breakfast food companies offer for the forwarding of the tops of containers.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer weather tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate west to southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair in south and probably light showers in north portion tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and southwest winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	82	Minneapolis	66	86
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	80	84
Chicago	68	74	New York	68	78
Denver	64	86	Norfolk	72	74
Helena	62	88	Philadelphia	70	80
Kansas City	70	90	St. Louis	70	82
Los Angeles	70	82	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	82	84	Washington	68	82

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. July 28.
B—Maximum July 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:27 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Thursday, 3:59 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

'Crusoe Modernized' on Island in Maine

Three years ago Elizabeth Jay Etnier, a descendant of the Jays and the Morgans, and her artist husband, Stephen Etnier, saw a beautiful island off the coast of Maine. They bought an old house there, reconstructed it, and leaving behind the excitement of New York, have since lived there. This interesting story tells of their island life.

GILBERT HEAD, Maine, July 28 (AP)—Strong winds, salt water and the sight of lighthouses coming on at dark are better than all the pleasures of town, says Elizabeth Jay Etnier, who left the social whirl to live on this island.

Today the eldest of the five Jay sisters of New York society looked happily at the house she and her artist husband, Stephen Etnier, virtually re-built with their own hands on Gilbert Head off the Maine coast, and said:

"This is my permanent home—I want to live here entirely."

For three years, they have lived here all but two months each year. Now, with a furnace installed, they expect to stay through the entire winter for the first time.

Publishes Book

Mrs. Etnier, granddaughter of the late E. D. Morgan, daughter of Delancey Jay, New York lawyer, and descendant of John Jay, has just published a book "On Gilbert Head," about their island.

It began inadvertently as a journal she kept in pencil on composition books, of the days when they knocked plaster off the walls of the old house, hacked bushes off the island, and took furniture over from the mainland on a scow.

She typed a copy, and gave it to her husband for Christmas. He was so pleased with her writing, illustrated with her own pencil sketches, he showed it to a publisher, and now the record is out.

"When we are old, we shall know what a good time we had when we were young," she wrote.

The Etniers' island home is like Robinson Crusoe modernized. Little like poor Crusoe's living arrangements are their electric lights, their furnace, her satin-tufted bed and the candle-lit room where they dine in dinner dress, but there's one point in common—the manual labor that preceded convenience.

Three years ago, when Mr. Etnier, a Yale graduate, and his wife saw the island through glasses from the schooner on which they lived for a year, it was a different story.

House Was in Ruins

The house was falling into ruin. It had no heat, there were no bathtubs, underbrush was thick on the land, mosquitoes swarmed near an old ice pond.

But it had possibilities. They bought it for $2200, and went to work with a few workmen, no architect, no contractor.

She took a hand ax and chopped brush. Her husband, one of the youngest artists to have a painting in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, leveled a lawn, supervised well-digging, and built an "elongated marine railway" to carry freight up to the house by a windlass. Soon the house was fresh with white paint, the rooms attractive with a lemon-colored sofa, some victorian pieces from the family attic, and the tufted bed.

They built fireplaces, and Mrs. Etnier started a flower garden. Mr. Etnier began to find time to paint.

There was time to explore the land, which has an orchard on it, an old cemetery, the remains of a worked-out gold mine, and dark spruce woods. "We can explore our own land for years," she said.

Enjoy Storms

On one side is the Kennebec river and on the others the open sea, with a few little islands and lighthouses. Nearby is Popham, Maine.

"It's wonderful in a storm," Mrs. Etnier said, "but I mind a little if my husband's ashore and I'm on the island."

Now there's a telephone to the mainland. The cable for the telephone was a gift from her maternal grandfather.

An island wouldn't be an ideal home for everyone, said Mrs. Etnier. "Sometimes it's a hard life physically, and we have to amuse ourselves a great deal.

"We find New York stimulates us more than it used to, when we go, in the worst of winter, to see shows and exhibitions. We are more philosophical and reflective on the island.

"Perhaps a farm inland would serve the same purpose.

"An island is a good life for a man who is writing or painting, or who is interested in farming."

One of the disadvantages, she said, is the constant ferrying of provisions. They must be handled many times, even with the telephone, which makes it possible to order groceries and have the postman pick them up.

Marooned Sometimes

Sometimes they are marooned three or four days on the island by bad weather and rough water. "But we always have a supply of canned things," she said, "and could live a week on what we have in the house."

"It would be possible, on an island, to live on very little, living simply, and raising a garden.

"You could raise chickens, and buy nothing but your bread and meat."

Far outweighing the disadvantages, she added, are the pleasure of inviting friends to a place you've made yourselves, and the quiet, the freedom, the fun of watching the seasons.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Band, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Military Polonaise ..... Chopin-Glazounov
Largo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvorak
"Roses from the South" ..... Waltzes ..... Strauss
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Solo 'cello: K. Droeghmans
Interval
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Suite for Strings ..... Corelli
Sarabande—Gigue—Sentinelle
Hopak from "Fair at Sorochinsk" ..... Mousorgsky-Lindoff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Memorial—

"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda and others, 10 a. m., 1:30, 4, 7, 10. Also, "The Lady Escapes" with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:36 a. m., 3:34, 5:36, 8:38. Previous tomorrow, 2:40 and 9:40. Today and tomorrow at New York, featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Fransot Farmer and Cary Grant.

South Station Theater—
"Haiti's Black Napoleon," "Schubert's Serenade," "Circus Comes to Town," "Sound Defects—How to Mend Them," latest news reels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve." Fenway: 1:15, 4:35, 7:55, 11:15. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:05, 11:40. Also, "The Shillelagh Breaker," with Donald Woods and Ann Dvorak. Fenway: 3:40, 7:15, 10:50. Paramount: 12:30 a. m., 3:30, 6:55, 10:05. Tomorrow: Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "The Singing Marine." Also "Big Business."

Uptown—
"Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye, 2, 4:30, 7:20, 10. Also "You Can't Beat Love," featuring Preston Foster. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 9.

University—
Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in "No More Ladies," 1:30, 4:30, 7:40, 10:50. Also "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell and Jean Arthur. 1:05, 3, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Angels Holiday," with Jane Withers, 2, 5:30, 9:10. Also, "Men Are Not Gods," featuring Miriam Hopkins. 3:40, 8:45, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
Robert Donat in "39 Steps." 1, 3:30, 6:15, 8:50. Also "Legong," technicolor Balinese romance. 2, 5:05, 7:35, 9:55.

Boston—
"On Again—Off Again," co-featuring Burt Wheeler and Robert Woolsey. 2:30 a. m., 11:00 p. m., 1:15, 4:30, 7:45, 10:50. Also "Born to Dance," with Robert Wilson, Una Merkel and Edward Ellis. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Music

Adult Recreation Project—
Season Novelty Orchestra presentation, Hills Memorial, Worcester Street, 8.

Federal Music Project—
American Folk Singers under the direction of Thomas Johnson; County Concert Orchestra, Theodore P. Bailey, conductor, 21 Tyler Street, Common House Yard, 8.

Tomorrow

Adult Recreation Project—
Karl Wallinger, speaking on "Choral Music," Municipal Singers, Channing House, 100 Phelps Road, 10:30 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Children and Nature in Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanaka, 11.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Tremont—
"The Case of the Black Cat," with Warren William. 8:30, 11:30 a. m., 3:34, 5:43, 8:38. Also "Seventh Heaven," featuring Simone Simon and James Stewart. 8:34 a. m., 12:34, 3:36, 6:47, 9:55.

Modern—
"Easy Living," starring Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 10:18 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:48, 9:38. Also, "White Bondage," with Joan Muir and Gordon Oliver. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:58, 5:40, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple, Victor McLaglen, C. Aubrey Smith, Jane Lang and Michael Whalen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 9:44, 11:15 a. m., 2:00, 4:46, 7:30, 10:11.

Plaza—Marina Raye in a Singin' Swingin' Raye-o-vue, with California Collegians. Tomorrow: Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer and Charles Ruggles in "Exclusive." Stage: "Nobody Minds," featuring Niels Goodelle; Masters & Rowland, George Prentice. Also Swing-o-pators.

State and Orpheum—
Joan Bennett and Clark Gable in "Big Brown Eyes." Orpheum: Both theaters: 12:45, 3:50, 7:10, 10:30. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:10.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesday.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Please Pass the Blueberry Pie! Big Berry Crop Being Harvested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 28—New Hampshire's blueberry crop is at its height and more than 250,000 quarts will be harvested within the next few weeks, according to Dr. R. W. W. Smith, research horticulturist at the University of New Hampshire.

Most of New Hampshire's blueberries are wild, few farmers raising the cultivated variety. Most of the wild berries grow in pasture land and are of both the high and low-bush varieties. Whereas several years ago many farmers allowed the public to pick blueberires free or for a small fee, today they consider the blueberry crop as a source of quick revenue and prefer to supervise the picking.

University of New Hampshire research specialists and the state extension service have taken an increasing interest in blueberries during recent years. Laboratory work has produced a blueberry plant that will yield a crop a year after being set out, whereas under former conditions four years elapsed before berry production.

The university has informed the farmers how to increase the blueberry yield. They point out that beyond losses attributed to frost, much of the success or failure of blueberry culture depends upon the farmer himself. Farmers are advised to spread hay thinly over blueberry pastures in the fall to aid in burning operations in the spring.

"There is such an abundance of hay this season that many farmers could afford to use some to insure a good burn on their blueberry pastures next spring," declares Dr. Smith.

"Regular burning not only functions as a pruning treatment, eliminating the old non-productible stems and allowing new vigorous shoots to come up, but helps control the weed plants and insects."

Springfield Sets Program for New Swimming Pools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27—The need for more swimming beaches to accommodate summer crowds will be met by the construction of possibly three swimming pools in Springfield public parks.

Mayor Martens has authorized the Park Commission to employ an architect to prepare plans for the pools this winter so that construction may be under way early next spring.

Conference Maps Plans

Notice from the Health Department criticizing conditions at one municipal and one private bathing beach made the Park Commission and the public realize the need for more swimming areas and under circumstances in which sanitary precautions might be exercised.

Proposals for expanding the swimming facilities were considered at a conference Monday, attended by Mayor Martens, the Park Commission and Dr. Ernest M. Best, president of Springfield College. The Park Department urged adoption of summer swimming pools, while Dr. Best suggested indoor pools which would be available for use throughout the year. This proposal is not acceptable to the Park Department because of the higher construction cost and the expense of maintenance and operation.

City to Finance Plan

The conference decided that the work would be undertaken as a city project rather than applying for federal, believing the total cost would be loss and that the construction would be completed more rapidly.

It is estimated the pools will cost about $40,000 each. They will be located on park property at strategic points about the city.

Hingham, Mass., Proud of Its New Public Buildings

Attractive Entrance to District Court House

By a Staff Photographer

New District Court House at Top and Police Headquarters Below

Traffic Training School About To Open at Harvard

Recognizing the importance of traffic engineering as a career, the Harvard Bureau for Street Traffic Research and the Institute of Traffic Engineers are sponsoring a traffic engineering training school—the first of its kind ever conducted, they declare—which will begin a two weeks' session at Harvard on Aug. 16.

Announcing the opening of the school, Burton W. Marsh, director of safety and traffic engineering of the American Automobile Association, who will be dean of the school, explained that one of its purposes is to enable young engineers to fit themselves for a traffic engineering career.

"Although many agencies are active in the promotion of safety," Mr. Marsh stated, "it is generally recognized that the application of engineering principles—traffic engineering—can provide some of the most permanent solutions to many trying and dangerous traffic problems.

"The two-weeks' intensive training course covers engineering techniques which can be applied to traffic problems. This course is designed primarily for municipal, county, state and Federal engineers and will provide them with specific engineering attacks to the problem which can be immediately used within their own jurisdictions."

Co-operating in conducting the school are the American Public Works Association, the Automotive Safety Foundation, the American Automobile Association, the National Safety Council, and the National Conservation Bureau.

The traffic engineering training school will run concurrently with the New England traffic officers' training school, which is to be conducted at Harvard, for the second year, under the auspices of the traffic safety division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Harvard Traffic Bureau.

Subjects to be discussed at the traffic engineering school will include: engineering opportunities in traffic; organization for traffic engineering; engineering uses of accident records; traffic surveys; one-way streets and through ways; signs, signals, markings; parking and garaging; street and highway lighting; roadway design; traffic legislation; traffic engineering as related to enforcement; and engineering aids to traffic education.

A group of outstanding engineers and specialists will serve as instructors and lecturers.

The magnitude of the problem facing traffic experts in the next several decades—if transportation continues to develop on the highways rather than in the air—has been indicated lately by statements made by two of the most famous traffic engineers—Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors, and Dr. Miller McClintock, traffic research expert of Harvard University.

Mr. Kettering told a group of civil engineers in Detroit on July 21 that by 1960 there will probably be an increase of 50 per cent in the number of automobiles using the roads of the United States—bringing the total up to about 37,000,000. To handle these safely, he stated, it will be necessary to build at least 50,000 miles of additional "super-highways."

Dr. McClintock, a few weeks earlier, predicted that safe motoring in the future would necessitate building and rebuilding of about 1,000,000 miles of American roads at a cost of something like $57,000,000,000.

Several highway bills have been offered in Congress this year. One proposes to spend $12,000,000,000 by 1960 for transcontinental traffic arteries, another proposes the construction of a road with a 450-foot right of way between Boston and San Francisco, and still another calls for criss-crossing highways all over the country with 1000-foot right of way for each.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The above Guide is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Morning Devotions	Musical Clock Club	Commentator	Morning Revue: music	Sport reports
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	"The City Sleeps"	Sports Revue: music	Sport reports
7:30 The Boston News	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sports Revue: music	Sport reports
7:45 The Boston Shopper	Tour of Us	John Johnson, baritone	Sports Revue: music	"Reading the Comics"
8:00 News; market reports	Melody Little Show; ensemble; orchestra	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
8:15 "Dance Time"	Sport reports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
8:30 Feature news flash	News digest; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
8:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sports reports	Sport reports
9:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
9:15 "Song Time"	Rain Day, songs	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Quartet; recital	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Concert; time, news	"Lum and Abner"	Gus Haenschen's Orch.	Serenade	Alan Roberts, songs
9:45 Boake Carter, news	Local recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:00 Cavalcade of Music; sketch; orchestra	Beatrice Lillie; Al Bickey's Orchestra	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Summer Serenade	String ensemble
10:15 Ray Heatherton, tenor	Molly Picon in "Her Second Husband"	Serenade; Wayne King and orchestra	Summer Serenade	Peter Selvin, songs
10:30 Walter Olsen's Orch.			United States Marine Band concert	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:45				Success Stories
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Grant Park concert	"Town Hall Tonight";	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	Grant Park concert	Walter O'Keefe; soloists; quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra; guests	Crime Clinic	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Grant Park concert		Esplanade Concert	Ellen Terry, songs
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Grant Park concert		Esplanade Concert	Olympian Orchestra
10:00 Gang Busters; news	Airplane Broadcast	"Your Hit Parade";	"From the Ends of the	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:15 work drama	Carol Weymann, songs	Salter's Orch.; Beake	Earth"; drama	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Harmony Tunes	NBC Minstrel Show	Carter, commentator	Melodies From the	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Educational progrm	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies: soloists; concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:30 B. Cummins' Orch.	Slumber Hour	Cafe Continental	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Amateur Night"
11:45 B. Cummins' Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Amateur Night"

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Hits and Encores	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Music in the Air"	Breakfast Club; soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Music in the Air"	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Music; Highlights	"As You Like It"; dra-	Marimba melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speaker
9:45 Bachelor's Children	matic sketch; news	Variations	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Martin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Poetic Strings	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Bachelors"; songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 U. S. Marine Band	Viennese Ensemble	Today's Children; sk.	Don and Ted; pianists	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Morning Musicale
11:15 Mr. Sunshine; talk	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Musical program	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Fiddlers Three"	"Chandler Chats"	Song recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	News Service	New England news
12:00 Continental music	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Freudberg's Orchestra	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin"	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Vocalists and orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Vocalists and orchestra	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymns, organ	Comedy sketch	'Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Midday service; talk;	In the Music Room
1:45 Rollyw'd in Person	Home Hour; soloist;	Marjorie Mills Hour	sacred music	In the Music Room
2:00 Rambles in Rhythm	"Technique of Writing	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Popular songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	a Radio Play"; orch.	"Musical Roundup"	Louise Wilcher; organ	Popular songs
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	It's a Woman's World	Sports reports	"Old Songs and New"
2:45 "Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum; talk	"Men of the West"	Sports reports	"Old Songs and New"
3:00 Theater Matinee	Light Opera Company;	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox - St.	Federal Theater; "Portraits in Oil"
3:15 Theater Matinee	H. Sanford's concert or.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Louis baseball game	
3:30 Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	"Caballeros"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
3:45	"Rhythm and Romance"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; Community	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
4:15 Egypt'n Coronation	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	Freda Hempel, songs	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Current Questions	Lucille and Lanny	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	Studio musicale	Vocal recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston News"	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sports reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 "The Boston Hour"	"Four of Us"	Johnnie Johnston; songs	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport sol.	News; musicale	Real Life Drama	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Orima, tenor	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jack Early, songs
7:15 Russell Bery, songs	"Mealani"	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Serenade; popular music	If I Were You
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Serenade; popular music	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Lewisohn Stadium	Roy Shield's Revue	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	International Salon; so-	String ensemble
8:15 Concert	Roy Shield's Revue	Yankees, Rudy Vallee	loist; chorus; orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Lewisohn Stadium	Robin Hood Dell concert;	conducting; guest	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Concert	Jose Iturbi, guest con-	artists; soloists	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Frank Ward's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	duster; ninety-piece	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Jack Ward, pianist
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	orchestra	Show Boat; soloists;	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Reception of Russian	comedy sketch; Modern	Pat Barnes Opera	Olympian Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	flyers	Choir; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure";	Piccadilly Music Hall;	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	Variety program; Al	Burns; Quartet; Cho-	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	Short's Orchestra; John	rus; guest artists;	"Musical Revue"; vocal	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news	Goldsworthy, m. c.	Johnny Trotter's Orch.	soloists; Henry Wh-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. E. Rideout; News	News; Rondelay	News Service	er's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Frank Daley's Or.	Sports report	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Anson Weeks's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Dick Stabile's Orch.	Slumber Hour	"Northern Lights"	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 Dick Stabile's Orch.	Rosie Varzos's Orchestra	"Northern Lights"	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's no doubt about it. Despite the fact that we hear so much about "dowdy dressers" and a "don't care" attitude when it comes to Boston women and clothes . . . Boston women are interested in what makes the wheels of fashion tick. And they're finding out, with the aid of Miss Beatrice Bowry, at the Filene's Clothes Institute.

Incidentally Miss Bowry realizes that the soaring temperature, marked humidity and whatnot that we've been enjoying (?) recently, only tend to make one more or less disgruntled with clothes in general. Consequently she has outlined the kind of clothes one should and shouldn't wear during these days, or months, as the case may be.

Beginning at the beginning . . . or with the foundation . . . it seems that these modern mesh "Lastex" and lace "Lastex" garments are the thing. Because they are just about as light as they can be, they are quite porous, and, inasmuch as they're as washable as your percale aprons, they can always be kept at that fresh stage.

Weight being the one thing you are trying to eliminate as much as possible in this particular clothing program, it means that you are removing all, or nearly all, heavy costume jewelry. This doesn't mean that you have to get along without any jewelry at all . . . it simply means that you pick out that which is lighter and smaller, to wear. In other words you don't want to look, or feel, heavy and junky.

Long, tight clinging sleeves only tend to remind you of the heat, and the same is true of high necks. Rayon undies, from briefs out, are nice and cool. Rayon slips don't call attention to themselves by clinging. And, even as the style expert Miss Bowry, insists that for evening wear, there's nothing cooler to wear, or cooler to look at, than sheer black gowns of chiffon, organza, or marquisette.

♦♦♦

The "1900 Influence" Extends to Evening Bags

It was Schiaparelli who started all this "back to the 1900 look" in clothes you'll see around here soon . . . so it's only natural that this same designer should see that you each have an evening bag to complement the outfit. That is, formal and 1900-y looking. It is made in satin or crepe (for $7.50), lamé or suede (for an even $10), and all softly gathered into a gold frame. Plenty of room for a lot of the stuff you insist on carrying around with you day and night, and a long strap . . . all the better for grasping! At the handbag counter, on the street floor at Jordan's.

♦♦♦

Here's Your Big Chance To Stock Up on Hair Nets

We understand there are people who never buy hair nets at their regular price. Instead they wait until one of Filene's National Hair Net sales, and then they stock up. And no wonder . . . they are just about half their usual price then. That is, 12 nets for 60 cents. Anyhow, they're having the sale again right now, and they'll fill all mail or phone orders. Incidentally, we noticed that the tennis stars (just the girls!) out at Longwood last week were wearing them, no end; so it may be an idea. And by the way, there's a shade of faint lavendar for the woman who possesses the lovely tone of white hair that can take it. But then, as is the case with the white or gray nets, they're slightly higher . . . 12 for 79 cents.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Eating Downtown Today?
We Invite You to Eat With Us
Central Cafeteria
"Like Going Home to Lunch"
Our Prices Are Reasonable
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays and Holidays
331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa
Between Smithfield and Wood Streets

BLANKETS FINISHED SOFT FLUFFY
Returned to you in
MOTH-PROOF BAGS
You'll add to the life of your blankets—if you have them washed properly before storing them away. Send one or two each week, during the summer when you won't miss them.
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Announces an Unprecedented
AUGUST SALE of FINER FURS

American Seal or Beaver (dyed coney). Fur and linings guaranteed for two years! Two Exclusive Rosenbaum Furs $125
Furs of Good Taste
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Discover the New Silhouettes!
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Take advantage of definitely lower August prices ranging from
$69 to $1500
Inquire About Our Budget Plan with small carrying charge.
Rosenbaum's, Fur Salon, Fifth Floor

THREE STAR EVENT!
August Sales!
OFFER 10% to 50% Savings
● Furs
● Furniture
● Cloth Coats
Here at Boggs & Buhl we seldom feature sales events. Thus, when we do undertake a promotion of such importance as our Annual August Sales, we leave no stone unturned to create values that will inspire our good friends in this Pittsburgh trading area to make real savings. The manufacturers who supply us with fine merchandise throughout all the selling year rally to our aid. They allow us unusual concessions to make these sales memorable. Quality is considered first, then price. The results never fail to delight our patrons. And when we announce that these August Sales are ready, it's a call to action! Watch for the opening date.
Fur and Coat Salons, Second Floor — *Furniture Galleries, Fourth Floor*
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HEAT Your Home
with Clean Warm Moist Air—install a
LENNOX
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Air Conditioning Unit and Secure real home comfort
Have your present heating system overhauled, repaired or modernized. We specialize in all kinds of heating work.
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"The Save Way"
Markets in
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7301 Penn Ave. 1800 W. Liberty Ave.
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BRADDOCK BUTLER
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Your Butler Man Offers
Special Sale

No-Jax WIENERS
Lb.—25c
On Sale at All Stores
Butler's for better groceries
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 — Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Shop In Our Comfortably Cool Fur Salon—Third Floor

38 Years in the Business of Better Furs Makes Us Urge You to Buy Your Fashion First Furs NOW because:
The fur values are the direct result of one of the largest fur buying powers in the world . . . *your* assurance of supreme quality at the lowest possible price. The superior knowledge of fur peltry—craftmanship and fashion—assure you the newest in fashion. The replacement value of every FASHION FIRST coat is a minimum of 20% more than the indicated price. The FASHION FIRST seal is your guarantee of the highest achievement in quality, fashion, value and workmanship the fur world has ever seen. AND—FASHION FIRST is *exclusive* in Pittsburgh with Jonasson's. *Third Floor*
Black Persian Lamb $248
Leopard Cat 218
Seal (dyed coney) Swagger 88
Black Caracul Swagger 138
Mink dyed Muskrat 198
Ombre Beaver (dyed coney) 128
LIBERAL TERMS MAKE THE PAYING PART VERY EASY
Deposit Holds Your Coat in the Lay-Away

Farmer Opposes License Clause In Milk Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28—Enforcement of the licensing provision of the milk control law, for which a drive has been launched in western Massachusetts by Assistant Attorney General Maurice Goldman, has encountered opposition from a Belchertown farmer.

John Spelman, owner of a herd of 25 cows, was brought into court for selling milk without a dealer's license, fined $500 and given a suspended sentence of three months in jail. Pending an appeal, Mr. Goldman obtained a Superior Court injunction prohibiting Mr. Spelman from distributing his milk in his former manner.

Scope of Injunction

The farmer declared the injunction even prevented him from milking his herd and he declared his intention of omitting this farm duty. Mr. Goldman quickly denied any such provision in the injunction, but Mr. Spelman let one milking period elapse.

This led the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to investigate the condition of the cows, and its agent, Fred F. Hall, insisted that Mr. Spelman should milk his herd. The issue was avoided by neighbors who milked the cows.

Won't Sell Milk

The State Milk Control Board said Mr. Spelman was entitled to sell to any licensed wholesale distributor, but the farmer said he was pouring the milk into a ditch, except what the farm cats could drink.

Meanwhile, Mr. Goldman secured an order for Maurice Casey, Inc., produce buyer, to appear before the State Milk Control Board Thursday to answer charges of unfair treatment of farmers in the purchase of milk for distribution.

New Indoor
Bicycle Track

Ride a bicycle for exercise and pleasure. Avoid Traffic Hazards—It pays to be careful. Ride with safety on our indoor track. Competent Instructors—Private Lessons. Bicycles For Sale—Bicycles For Rent. Fun for young and old.

Century Indoor Bicycle Track
38 Scotia Street, Boston KENmore 4278
Rear Fenway Theatre—Near Mass. Station

Send your Summer formals and play clothes to the place always selected by particular people.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE
Beacon 1790 Shore Routes

Lloyd-Mansfield Company
Optometrists Opticians
Please Make Appointments
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090
AIR CONDITIONED

August Furniture Sale

On all 7 floors—furniture for every room in the home, at savings of ¼ to ½.

Open Wednesday Evenings.

Call for Mr. Harwood A. Davenport

Peck & Hills Furniture Company
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON
573 Boylston Street—Copley Square

Fugitive Saved From Chain Gang By Hurley Action

Refusal of Gov. Charles F. Hurley to extradite a Negro to Georgia to serve the rest of a 30-70 year sentence upon a chain gang was hailed today by the attorneys who defended him.

Governor Hurley informed Gov. E. D. Rivers, of Georgia, last night that he would not extradite James Cunningham, known here as Eugene Wilson, of Boston, because to do so would give tacit approval to "cruel and unusual punishments" prohibited by the United States Constitution.

The Negro, therefore, was assured of refuge in this State from Georgia authorities, but must still stand trial on a charge of possessing lottery tickets here. He was scheduled to have a hearing on the latter charge this afternoon, but it was postponed until tomorrow.

Lawyer Praises Ruling

"Governor Hurley," said Samuel J. Elder of 10 State Street, who aided in Cunningham's defense, "has placed his decision squarely upon the principle of his duty to support the Constitution of the United States.

"This puts teeth into the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. From the first, it has been by such means that constitutional law has been enforced in states which resent and oppose its restrictions."

The Negro fled from a chain gang 13 years ago after having served six months of the sentence imposed upon him for receiving stolen goods. He has lived in Boston since that time.

At hearings before Governor Hurley and Assistant Attorney General James J. Bacigalupo, he charged that he had been tortured in a "sweat box" while on the chain gang. His attorneys produced documents which they said showed his sentence has been mysteriously increased from 4 to 10 years to 24 to 70 years.

"I am more than pleased at the action of the Governor," said Irwin T. Dorch, of 110 Tremont Street, president of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "It was an humanitarian act, based on the defendant's good record in this state.

Chain Gang Assailed

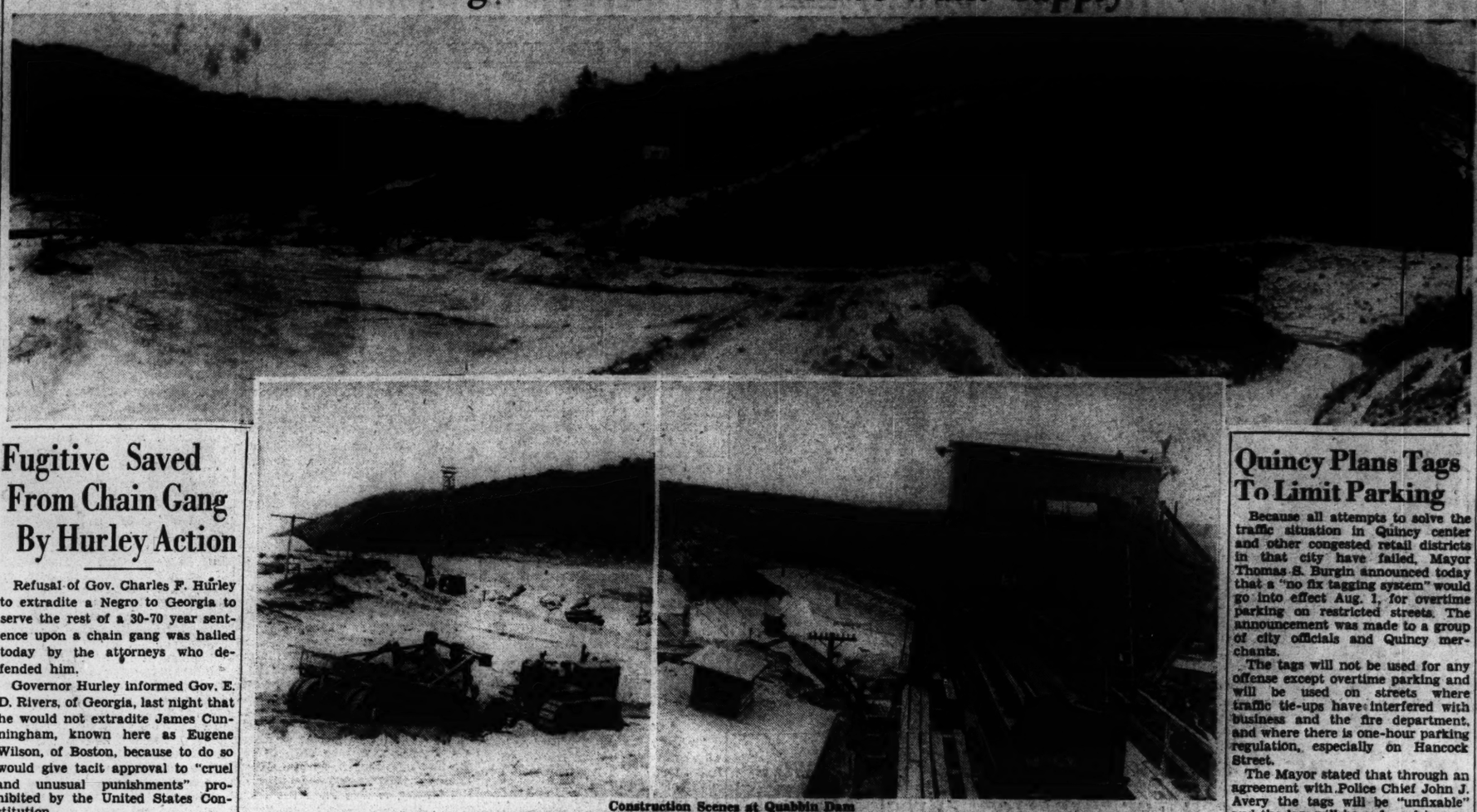
"The chain gang system should be abolished, for, even if the boy was guilty, I hold that the system is too cruel."

At the hearings, Patrolman John T. Carter, of the Fulton County (Georgia) police, testified, but no other witnesses appeared for the southern state. He denied the "sweat box" was ever used, but is reported to have admitted he knew nothing about Cunningham's case.

Lieut. Jack Carroll of Fulton country, who has been in Boston for 23 days with Patrolman Carter, obtained official notice of the Governor's action this morning at the State Huse. While there, he challenged Anthony J. Cardoza, another Negro defense attorney, to come to Georgia and investigate the cruelty charges himself. Mr. Cardoza refused.

The southern police officer offered to pay Mr. Cardoza's fare to Georgia, if he found any cruelties existed, provided the attorney would pay the equivalent of a round-trip fare to Lieutenant Carroll, if he failed to find any cruelties.

Building a Reservoir for Boston's Water Supply



Construction Scenes at Quabbin Dam

Above—The Soil of Two West Ware Farms Goes to Form the Core of Quabbin Dam, Final Barrier in the Swift River Valley Reservoir Project of the Metropolitan Boston Water Commission. The Endless-Belt Conveyor, 840 Feet Long, Is Seen Rising to the Hilltop, Where Pipes Carry the Earth, Mixed With Water, Down Into the Dam. Lower Left—Out in the Field Trucks and Scrapers Are Kept Busy Supplying Earth for the Endless Belt. Lower Right—Here the Soil Falls Onto a Short Belt Which Turns It Into the "Hog Box," Where It Is Mixed With Water and Sluiced Down the Hill Again Through Pipes That Are Shown Leading to the Core of the Dam Below

Boston Bar Head Called to Stand

(Continued From Page 9)

possible to comply with the order of the court.

The affidavit added, "I have been at all times in the past, and am still willing to furnish any information to the Finance Commission with reference to any business transactions entered into by the Codman Hill company with the City of Boston or the trustees of the White Fund."

No date has been set for a hearing on this petition.

Commission Notified

Mr. Driscoll's attorney, Hubert C. Thompson, sent notice of intention and a copy of the motion he filed to George R. Farnum, special counsel retained by the Pin Com in this investigation.

Bentley W. Warren, president of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and ex-officio trustee of the White Fund, continued on the stand today.

"A very loose system," was his description of the method the fund office employed in awarding work to the Codman Hill firm.

After reading of testimony by Maj. Roswell G. Hall, manager of the real estate fund, that books of the fund were always available to the trustees, Mr. Warren asserted:

"I disagree with Mr. Hall. I think he should have made disclosures to us for he was in charge of the books. It was not for us to go digging through the books."

"Does Mr. Hall's explanation sound like passing the buck?" asked Mr. Farnum.

"Rather an attempt to pass the buck," corrected Mr. Warren.

Opinion Sought

Mr. Farnum sought Mr. Warren's opinion on why City Auditor Charles J. Fox never advised the trustees of the Codman Hill monopoly on repair jobs. Mr. Warren answered that Mr. Fox was better informed to answer. He advised questioning the Mayor to arrive at his opinion on other matters pertaining to what the Mayor did or thought.

The witness described his reaction as "bewildered" and "surprised" at the variance between the way the work order system of the city was conducted and that of the White Fund.

Asked his opinion on Major Hall giving all repair work to Codman Hill and then approving the bills, Mr. Warren said it was "very astonishing . . . inexcusable." The witness said he was not so much surprised at the amount of repairs to the many White Fund properties as he was at the work being given to one construction company.

Mr. Farnum received a letter from the Boston Real Estate Owners' and Tenants' League commending the inquiry into the "deplorable conditions existing in the George Robert White Fund," and suggesting the trustees of the fund reimburse the public for any losses incurred.

Mr. Flanagan, accountant for the Codman Hill concern, will be heard tomorrow the Finance Commission disclosed today. Mr. Flanagan, released July 21, was held in jail on contempt of court charges growing out of loss of the firm's books.

Endless Belt Used to Speed Building of Quabbin Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST WARE, Mass., July 28—Three million, five hundred thousand cubic yards of New England soil are climbing up the hill and tumbling down again, like so many dusty Jacks and Jills, in order that the main dam of the Quabbin Reservoir may rear its 150 feet of packed earth to close the last exit of the Swift River from its valley, already stoppered with dikes at Greenwich and Enfield.

The unusual thing about the section of the great reservoir project now building is the method employed to move the earth. For the first time in New England an endless belt system has been put into use on a scale that is startling in both efficiency and size. Engineers here say that a belt conveyor was used on the Grand Coulee project in the Far West.

The main dam site is in a saddle of the hills between Belchertown and West Ware. Not so many years ago there were two prosperous farms here, operated by the Randall and the Decker families. Today these farms are going "over the hill" at a speed of five hundred feet per minute. At the top of the hill the earth meets water and the resulting material of the consistency of thin mud is piped down the hill at tremendous speed until it "puddles" into place in the core of the dam.

The conveyor is in three sections, each 280 feet long, making a total of 840 feet of endless belt running up the flank of the hill on the West Ware side of the dam. The rubber belting, 42 inches wide, rolls constantly in its trestled supports, night and day, carrying at capacity 1000 cubic yards of earth an hour and averaging, day in and day out, 14,000 cubic yards a day.

The soil rises 120 feet in its journey on this conveyor and at the hill top it is tumbled headlong into a "hog box" where torrents of water take it up and carry it swirling down through pipes into the core of the dam.

Out in the former meadows where trucks and huge scrapers crawl continuously, bringing their loads to the hopper where the earth is screened before it is loaded on the moving belt, an auxiliary conveyor, 600 feet long, revolving with the main line as its pole, helps bear the burden of feeding the always hungry belt. At night the floodlights illuminate the scene for an essential of this method of dam building is that the belt be kept moving and loaded.

On the hill top, in a box-like structure perched on the edge of the almost sheer drop to the dam, one man keeps watch over belt, and water pipes. At his hand are electric controls, for all sections of the conveyor.

There are several ways of building earth-fill dams, the most common being by dredging the material to the top of the dam. This method was used in construction of the Enfield dike. The underlying theory is the same in all cases—the muddy mixture settles into place with all the solidity of a beach hard packed by the waves.

And when the Quabbin Dam rears its 150 feet of height across the 2700 feet of gap in the hills there will be no question of its solidity, for the earthen core, like rock in the making, tends to harden with the years.

Scrap

(Continued from Page 9)

thorities in the industry say. Yet the increase in exports from virtually nothing to a peak for one year of better than 172,000 tons at Boston alone, gives rise to the thought of safeguarding the supply in this country for its own use.

Local scrap metal dealers forecast a system of federal licensing for future exports, to give the Government control of the amount being shipped out of the country. Meantime, congressional steps are being taken to consider the advisability of investigating what use is made of scrap iron by the countries to which it is shipped.

It is the raw material for munitions of war but too, it is the raw material for structural steel that goes into buildings, bridges and general industrial use.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

yesterday. Gov. Francis P. Murphy saw another of the measures he has sponsored enacted. That is the State House Annex measure. At the present time there is considerable speculation as to the probable site. The selection and purchase of the site as well as the construction of the building has been turned over to the Governor and his council who will act in co-operation with a special advisory committee. The state expects that financial assistance will be forthcoming from the federal government. The investment in the annex is expected to be self-liquidating with the funds now used to rent space for various state departments held sufficient not only to carry the interest but to pay the principle as well in a few years.

Tax Measure Waits

The state legislature has at least two pieces of legislation that must be enacted before adjournment. They are a relief measure and a tax measure. Governor Murphy's plan for state administration of relief by dividing the state up into territories appears to stand little chance of enactment as local relief officials feel that it will deprive them of too much power. A measure embodying some of the principles of the Murphy plan may be passed. It is conceded that enactment of tax legislation will await action on a relief measure. As far as the type of tax bill is concerned, it appears certain that it will be a general income tax of about 3 per cent.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Springfield—Week days, 4:15 p. m., WNBX, 1200kc.

Quincy Plans Tags To Limit Parking

Because all attempts to solve the traffic situation in Quincy center and other congested retail districts in that city have failed, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin announced today that a "no fix tagging system" would go into effect Aug. 1, for overtime parking on restricted streets. The announcement was made to a group of city officials and Quincy merchants.

The tags will not be used for any offense except overtime parking and will be used on streets where traffic tie-ups have interfered with business and the fire department, and where there is one-hour parking regulation, especially on Hancock Street.

The Mayor stated that through an agreement with Police Chief John J. Avery the tags will be "unfixable" and the law will be enforced impartially. Similiar to the Boston system, the first tag will serve as a warning, the second a trip to the court clerk where a $1 penalty will be levied and the third ticket means a $2 penalty. After the third tag, the offender will face court prosecution.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

St. Albans—Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Phantom Prowler Sentenced

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Joseph Sroczski, described by Inspector Harold R. King as Nassau County's "phantom prowler," was sentenced to 15 to 30 years in Sing Sing yesterday on a plea of guilty to a burglary charge. Mr. King said Sroczski confessed he illegally entered about 3000 homes in six years.

N. H. University To Erect Two New Campus Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 28—The University of New Hampshire will have two new buildings, one to house the agricultural engineering departments ousted by a recent fire and the other to house the fire department and the offices of the superintendent of property.

The first building will cost $76,000 and the second $16,000, according to appropriations voted by the university's trustees.

The agricultural engineering building will be located near the site of the destroyed building across from Charles James Hall. Besides the agricultural department it will also house the department of military science, now located in the gymnasium, as well as the offices, laboratories, and classrooms used by the department of home economics. This move will make space now used by these departments in other buildings available for other purposes.

Subpoena Is Issued For Saugus Builder

Following an investigation by special agents sent here from Washington, D. C., Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal Court today issued a subpoena ordering M. McDonough of Saugus, Mass., builder of the Agawam race track at Springfield, Mass., to produce the books and records of his company in regard to tax liability of the company for its 1935-36 taxes, and particularly records pertaining to a $15,000 check issued Dec. 24, 1935, and a payment of $10,000 for "legal expenses."

The subpoena was granted on the petition of George A. Lambert, special agent of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Last Two Days
Clearance Sale *of* **Fine Footwear** *for Men and Women*
$4.95
47 TEMPLE PLACE ONLY
BOSTON
THAYER McNEIL

Imagine! Values up to 29.75 in this
SALE *of White or Pastel* **SUITS**
AN EVENT of IMPORTANCE for Women, Misses. Such classic styles you'll wear them next summer, too. They're in cool, synthetic fabrics and summer-weight worsteds.
14.75
Fourth Floor
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Boston *Hyannis*

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France	July 29	Plymouth	Aug. 4	July 28 4:00 pm	July 29 6:00 am
Amer. Farmer	July 30	Plymouth	Aug. 8	July 29 6:00 pm	July 30 12 noon
Amer. Importer	July 31	Liverpool	Aug. 9	July 30 6:00 pm	July 31 7:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	July 31	Gibraltar	Aug. 6	July 30 6:00 pm	July 31 6:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Asama Maru		Aug. 5	July 31 4:00 pm	July 31 6:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunawili	Victoria	Aug. 3	July 30 4:00 pm	July 29 6:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 4	July 30 4:00 pm	July 30 6:00 pm

*San Francisco. †Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive all-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays. Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal and Fridays (not including holidays).
Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Take the

S.S. STEEL PIER
to PROVINCETOWN
Sails daily, 10 A. M. (D. S. T.) from Long Wharf, foot of State St. Returns 7:45 P. M. Round trip. Children half fare.
188-mile all-day cruise aboard luxurious liner. Dancing, deck games, cafeteria. Two hours ashore at historic Provincetown. A glorious sail. $3 Round Trip.
Moonlight Melody Cruises with continuous dancing every Wednesday—Friday night. 7 to 12. $2 per couple. Free parking. Buses and autos on main pier at Long Wharf. Cars Call S. S. Co. Long Wharf, foot of State Street, Boston. HUB. 1000

SKYSLEEPERS
OVERNIGHT TO CALIFORNIA

Coast-to-Coast Overnight on "American's" lower-ground-level, ALL-YEAR Transcontinental Route. A restful night's sleep in new 14-berth Flagship Skysleepers. The MERCURY: leave Boston 3:20 pm. Standard time; the SOUTHERNER: leave Boston 6:10 pm.

Call your travel agent or phone EAST Boston 2000
Ticket Office—140 Federal St.

FLAGSHIP FLEET
AMERICAN AIRLINES INC.

Now Paine Furniture Co. AUGUST Replacement SALE
better furniture for less money on a rising market

PAINE'S
New BUDGET
A Year to Pay
Only one quarter down, with a small service charge. A year to pay the balance. Now you can enjoy better furniture—more of it. See our credit manager.

Profit by sweeping reductions on home furnishings of sterling quality. The long range price trend is UP. Under present conditions in the furniture market we may not soon again have another store-wide markdown sale. This may be your last opportunity for some time to buy Paine-sponsored furniture so advantageously.

FREE DELIVERY IN NEW ENGLAND
OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS during SALE

81 ARLINGTON ST. BOSTON

Cunningham's Term Put At 20 Years by Board

ATLANTA, July 28 (AP)—The Georgia Prison Commission said today that James Cunningham, escaped Fulton County convict whose extradition from Massachusetts was refused, had been sentenced to a total of 9 to 20 years.

This included two consecutive sentences of 4 to 10 and 5 to 10 years on charges of burglary and receiving stolen goods, the commission records showed.

A prison commission official said there were five other counts against Cunningham which could have made his total term 24 to 70 years, but that he had never been sentenced on those charges.

Browns Hitting But Win Few Games—Roper-Barrett Praises American Tennis Ace

Potent Offense Useless Without Help From Mound

By Edwin Ramill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The current records of the St. Louis Browns in the American League and the Bees in the National, are fuel for that old Stove League debate: Is a tight defense more valuable than a strong offense, or vice versa?

The local baseball public is familiar with the recent pitching brilliance of Bill McKechnie's staff. Before leaving on their western tour, the Bees put together seven straight victories. Over this stretch the Cardinals and Pirates were able to aggregate only 12 runs against them, an average of less than two a game. From the lowly company of the Phillies, Dodgers and Reds, the Bees suddenly became a first division threat. Their sensational hurling and tight defensive work have changed them into the surprise club of the senior circuit.

Over in the rival American League the Browns present an example of the uselessness of an offense that lacks the support and co-operation of a capable defense.

At Least 10 a Game

Since July 15, the Browns have made at least 10 hits in every game. They have enjoyed two 10-hit afternoons, four 11-hitters, two 12-hitters, three 13-hitters, one 14-hitter, two 15's and an 18. The net result gives them 189 safeties in 15 contests, which averages better than 12 for each game. An even 100 runs were scored, an average of better than six. And yet, only five of these 15 battles have resulted in victories for the St. Louis club.

The reason for the 10 reverses, of course, is the weakest pitching staff and most porous defense in the American League. The inability of the Browns' hurlers to keep pace with the hitters cost Rogers Hornsby his job as manager and brought about the promotion of "Sunny Jim" Bottomley.

In four recent games with the Washington Senators, Brownie pitchers gave up an amazing total of 66 hits and 43 runs, more than some clubs make in a week. In one doubleheader the Senators amassed 40 hits and 21 runs.

More than three quarters of those 189 St. Louis hits, which, incidentally, were good for 276 bases, served only to increase a few batting averages. The Browns are still in seventh place, struggling to keep ahead of the Athletics.

Yesterday, however, Bottomley's team managed to out-hit the Red Sox and win the opener of a three-game Fenway Park stand, 8 to 5. Fifteen hits were collected off the combined hurling of Johnny Marcum and Fritz Ostermueller including five doubles. The Browns drove Marcum to the showers in the third inning. Manager Joe Cronin's pitching has been none too impressive during the past three weeks, but it takes better than average hurling to throttle down the attack of the Browns.

Foxx Hits Homer

The Red Sox made valiant efforts to stay even with the visitors. They had a grand chance in the last of the third inning, but this rally was interrupted when Cronin lined into a double play with the bases loaded.

Jimmy Foxx and Eric McNair hit home runs for the Sox, but both drives came with the bases unoccupied, in the sixth inning. It was Jim's twenty-fourth. He is four behind Joe Di Maggio and one ahead of Hal Trosky.

Although tribute must be paid the powerful offense of the Browns, it is a fact that Marcum, even at this late stage of the season, is not in proper pitching condition. He is over-weight. The reason is not apparent, but unless he delivers in a more consistent manner, the Red Sox will do well to finish in the first division.

Diamond dust . . Moe Berg will be on the sidelines for a few days . . . The Red Sox miss him, particularly the pitchers, who lean heavily on Moe's finesse behind the plate . . . Foxx had a perfect day at bat, a home run, double and single . . . Jimmy has finally lost his batting slump . . . Eddie Collins Jr. works out daily with the Red Sox . . . He aspires to be an outfielder and should make a good one.

Single games today and tomorrow at Fenway, featuring the Browns . . . The Tigers, with popular Mickey Cochrane back in the managerial seat, arrive in Boston Friday for four games in three days . . . The doubleheader is Sunday . . . The Sox have now won 11 and lost five against the Browns this season . . . The Bees dropped a close one in Cincinnati yesterday when Les Scarsella hit a home run in the last of the ninth with Goodman on base . . . The score was 3 to 2.

Paul Stagg Named Coach

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28 (AP)—Paul Stagg, younger son of Amos Alonzo Stagg, who gave Springfield College its football start 46 years ago, was announced as new football coach at the college by President E. M. Best. He takes over his duties Sept. 1, succeeding Jack Rothacher, who resigned not long ago. Among the numerous candidates for the post was Stagg's own brother, Amos Alonzo Stagg Jr. For the last three years Stagg has been coaching at Moravian College in Bethlehem, Penna.

Amusements

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

TONIGHT THROUGH SATURDAY
THE PETERBOROUGH PLAYERS
PROFESSIONAL SUMMER COMPANY
STEARNS FARM, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.
Presents
HOTEL UNIVERSE
By Philip Barry
EVENINGS AT 8:40, D. S. T.
ADMISSION, $1.10, INC. TAX
For Reservations, Phone Peterborough 348
Two Hour Motor Trip from Boston

Another Thrilling Moment for Americans

International, Radiophoto

Climax of a 10-Year Quest for the Famous Davis Cup

Here (Left to Right) Stand Frank Parker, Don Budge, Walter Pate, Non-Playing Captain; Bryan Grant and Gene Mako, Following Presentation of the International Tennis Trophy at Wimbledon, Eng., Yesterday Afternoon

New Tennis Boom and Fresh Problems Seen for America

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The successful culmination of America's 10-year, $150,000 campaign to recapture the Davis Cup furnished the basis today for a new boom in this country's tennis operations. It also laid the foundation for some fresh problems.

Players and officials, along with the donor of the famous international trophy, Dwight F. Davis, hailed the triumph of the brilliant Don Budge, now generally acclaimed the world's No. 1 racket-wielder, and his teammates.

Experts conceded that a considerable element of good fortune, as well as the close call against Germany in the interzone finals, figured largely in the triumph of the youngest team this country ever sent to the Davis Cup wars. The Teutons, as expected, proved the biggest hurdle, after Australia's entry was riddled by illness and the cup-holding British forced to defend without the stalwart Fred Perry, a hero of four previous winning campaigns.

Bulk of Credit Goes to Budge

To the flaming-thatched Budge—as was the case in 1913 when the red-headed Maurice McLoughlin played the major role in ending a decade of Davis cup "drought" for America—goes the bulk of credit for recapturing the massive silver bowl, along with its tray and ebony base. The sensational Californian succeded where Tilden, in his declining amateur years, as well as Ellsworth Vines, Wilmer Allison, Frank Shields and others failed during the decade of American tennis depression.

How long can the United States hope to keep the trophy in the home vaults? The answer to that now depends, almost entirely, upon Budge. The Red-head is almost certain to receive flattering offers to make at least $100,000 by playing Vines and Perry. It may be difficult to resist, but he's young, just scaling the peaks at 22, and there will be a tremendous pressure on him to keep the Davis Cup safe for the U. S. A.

The best guess is that Budge won't listen to pro inducements for several years. It will be recalled England's Perry was the center of rumors for at least three years before he finally took the leap. The prestige of being the world's top amateur, as Perry was and as Budge now is, is not easily to be discarded. Nor is it any handicap to a rising young man, with spirit, ability, and personality.

Almost "One Man" Team

Budge comes the closest to being a "one man" team the United States has ever had in Davis Cup play. Although Frankie Parker came through, to score the deciding point, it was Budge's prowess, alone or combined with Gene Mako in the doubles, that dominated the entire American campaign. He towers so far above his mates, including Parker and "Bitsy" Grant, the Nos. 2 and 3 ranking singles players, that there would be scant hope of defending the Davis Cup next year without him.

Tennis leaders look for the cup's return to stimulate the up-and-coming generation. Californians like Wayne Sabin, taken over for prep work with this year's squad, and Bobby Riggs, No. 4 on the United States ranking list now, are among the more promising youngsters available for development. The example of Budge's rise, from virtual obscurity to world heights, within three years, is an inspiration to the younger tennis generation.

Battle of Bids Due

All the competition won't be confined to the players. The return of the cup play to this country, including the interzone finals as well as the challenge round, means bigger gate receipts and a chance to build up the financial reserves which have been fairly well drained by 10 years of campaign abroad. For the U. S. L. T. A. and affiliated clubs next year's Davis Cup profits might reach $50,000 under favorable competitive conditions.

Philadelphia, on behalf of the Germantown Cricket Club, where the last challenge round in this country was held in 1927, is certain to bid strongly for the main event. The West Side Tennis Club, with its big stadium at Forest Hills, and the Longwood Cricket Club of Chestnut Hill, Mass., are the only other turf court centers likely to figure in the battle of bids, slated to be fought out next winter.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store HUB. 2330

Budge and Teammates Intrust Bobby With Cup

By the Associated Press

London, July 28

Don Budge and his victorious teammates left the Davis Cup in care of a London bobby today as they went out to do some postponed shopping for presents and trinkets before sailing for New York in the S. S. Manhattan Friday. Meanwhile, London tennis critics spoke in superlatives of the American team's play and moaned over Britain's pathetic finish.

Said Herbert Roper-Barrett, British team captain, of Budge:

"He's not only the premier singles player of the world but what's even more extraordinary he's a superlative doubles player as well."

Tourists Comment On Britain's Prospects

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 28 (AP)—It may be "some time" before British hands hold again the coveted Davis Cup, symbolic of world tennis supremacy in the opinion of the nomadic Oxford-Cambridge net squad, here for the 50th annual invitation tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket club.

While top-seeded players advanced to the quarterfinals yesterday, the Britons received glumly the news that Frankie Parker of Milwaukee had clinched the Davis cup with a straight-set triumph over Charles E. Hare.

"Well, we're all washed up," commented tow-headed J. D. Anderson of Cambridge.

"And I'm afraid we're washed up for some time," added George T. M. Zarifi, the serious Oxford student and doubles partner of Anderson.

"England's prospects are none too bright," Zarifi continued. "At the present time there are only four young players who show promise of becoming Davis Cup material.

"They are E. J. Filby, C. M. Jones, Marvin Deleford, and Roland Shayes. The four are about on a par with Hare."

N. E. Amateur Golf

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 28 (AP)—One hundred and eight contenders for the New England amateur golf championship paraded to the first tee today for the first of qualifying play. An unusually strong field stood in the way of young Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk Beach, Maine, defending his title here after qualifying Monday for the national amateur at Canton, Mass.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	55	31	.640
New York	53	35	.602
Pittsburgh	45	40	.529
St. Louis	45	41	.523
Boston	43	45	.489
Brooklyn	35	49	.417
Cincinnati	35	49	.417
Philadelphia	34	50	.405

Results July 27
St. Louis 9, New York 8.
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	27	.679
Chicago	53	35	.602
Detroit	50	34	.595
Boston	48	37	.565
Cleveland	41	41	.500
Washington	38	46	.452
St. Louis	33	47	.413
Philadelphia	25	56	.321

Results July 27
New York 6, Detroit 5 (11 innings).
Washington 5, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 6, Boston 5.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Paavo Nurmi's entry rejected for Olympic Games on charges of professionalism.

Few Unknowns Break Through Golf Favorites

NEW YORK, July 28—Veterans of the amateur golfing wars returned to the firing line yesterday and with smoothly-swinging clubs just about took over the 28 qualifying rounds of the national amateur championship.

Here and there an unknown battled his way into the 153 places remaining open in the first round of the championship at the Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore., Aug. 23. One was Ed Kingsley, of Magna, Utah, who fired rounds of 69 and 68 to tie Johnny Goodman, of Omaha, for the day's medal honors, with a total of 137. Goodman, who is better than a raw hand with his clubs—he won the open in 1933, reversed Kingsley's figures with 68-69. Each was seven under par for 36 holes.

Low scoring was scattered indiscriminately over the golf map, promising sharp competitition in the tournament proper. Paul Leslie of Jefferson City, Mo., drilled out a 139 to pace a strong field at Chicago and Bobby Servis, medalist at Cincinnati, was only a stroke behind.

Cup Players In

Walker Cup players had a good day. Two, Scotty Campbell and Harry Givan, had already qualified at Tacoma, Wash., last Friday. They were joined by Charlie Yates, Reynolds Smith, and Walter Emery.

Smith, Texas champion, paced the field at Dallas with a 142 and Emery, one of the three golfers to qualify at Oklahoma City, carded a 146, four strokes behind the leader, Dee Replogle. Yates gave ample indication of fitness for the main show with a 141 at Atlanta, three under par.

Johnny Fischer, defending champion, was not required to qualify, and the same rule held good for five former champions. Twenty others qualified at Boston and Tacoma previously.

Three of the amateur game's "watch him" boys came through in the Detroit district.

Haas Comes Through

Freddy Haas Jr., of New Orleans, the national intercollegiate titlist, lead the field with a 145 and Melvin Harbert, of Battle Creek, Mich., who astonished the golfing world with a 20-under par score in the Michigan open, squeezed in with 156. Sandwiched in between was Chuck Kocsis, the able workman who won the college title for Michigan, in 1936. He posted a 148.

Form held true in the metropolitan district, where many of the East's best were on display Willie Turness was low man with a 143. In the group of qualifiers were Ray Billows and Tommy Goodwin, perennial contenders for the New York State title; Frank Strafaci, low amateur in the national open; Bobby Jacobson, and T. Suffern Tailer. The sextet, with Turness, Billows, Goodwin and Strafaci, all at the top of their games, assays richly in golf talent.

E. J. Rogers of Oklahoma City was another virtual unknown who checked in with a low score. He paced the field at Denver with a 142. Eddie Held made the tourney proper in the same field with a respectable 150.

Two Former Winners In Shenecossett Golf

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 28 (AP)—Two former winners, Max Marston of Philadelphia and Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, head the list of entries for the nineteenth Shenecossett men's invitation golf tournament, which starts July 29.

Marston, former national amateur champion, will be seeking his seventh triumph in this event, while Grant goes after his second victory. Grant won the tournament in 1935 when he defeated Marston in the finals.

Alick Gerard Jr., of Southampton, N. Y., last year's winner, has notified club officials that he will not be able to appear to defend the Marston-Shenecossett trophy.

International League

Results July 27
Buffalo 2, Syracuse 0.
Buffalo 7, Syracuse 5.
Toronto 4, Baltimore 0.
Baltimore 5, Toronto 2.
Jersey City 12, Montreal 7.
Montreal 6, Jersey City 5.
Newark 10, Rochester 7.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Thompson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Developing Younger Tennis Players

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 28—The effect of the plan of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to bring on new candidates among the younger players of the game to fill any vacancies that might develop in the selection of players for Davis Cup teams was never better illustrated than here this week, under the very eye of Holcombe Ward, who, as an officer of the association, and now as its president, was and is the leading sponsor for the idea.

At least half of the survivors of the first day of play were decidedly of the younger generation, and in most cases had been recipients of the skilled professional coaching which is an essential feature of the plan. Several of them, including most of the surprise winners, had come out of an obscurity that made the speedy nature of their development even more unusual. A year ago no one had heard of them outside the limited circle of their section, yet they showed a style of play that made them distinct possibilities for speedy selection for phominent places on the ranking list. Such players as Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, Norman F. Bickel and Norbert Burgess of Chicago, are all raw material of unreckoned value in the coming years.

Guernsay a Sensation

Probably the most sensational of all was Frank D. Guernsay Jr., who was so utterly unknown that even his home had to be sought out before he could be identified. Yet he scored two startling victories on Monday, over such players as R. Norris Williams 2d, a former Davis Cup captain, and himself an ardent advocate of the new training, and over Arthur Hendrix, from his home State, Florida, who was ranked No. 10 nationally last year, while Guernsay was placed only sixth in the southern list.

Another possible effect of the incoming tide of youngsters was to bring out of retirement any number of former stars, who felt that in order to keep in the upper ranks it would be necessary once more to display their finest skill in the major tournaments. So Wilmer Allison, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., Frank X. Shields and J. Gilbert Hall showed their best play, to cope with the newcomers. John McDiarmid, last year's winner, now firmly established on the faculty of Princeton, had to exert his full skill to cope with the careful play of Julius Heldman, national junior champion, and Wood trailed at 4—5, before he could handle the all-round play of Charles Carr of the Los Angeles group.

Sutter Is Defested

Some of the better-known younger players of recent years were also involved in difficulties, as Charles Harris, ranked eighth, went down before Norbert Burgess, and Ernest Sutter, twice intercollegiate champion, went down before the other Chicagoan, Norman Bickel, and Robert L. Riggs dropped the first set to Henry M. Culley before he could hit his stride.

Another surprise of even more startling effect came when Gregory S. Mangin, fifth ranking player of the United States, topped only by the Davis Cup team and Riggs, was eliminated by a member of the Oxford-Cambridge team, George T. M. Zarifi, who now stands out among the younger generation of British players, with his game closely resembling that of Bunny Austin at the same stage. But the greatest foreign sensation were the Japanese, who followed up their doubles success at Maidston over the week end, when they defeated Wood and Hall, by coming through with impressive victories in the opening rounds here. Especially was this true of Jiro Yamagishi, whose easy style of play, with the minimum of effort, shows a placing style, that has his opponents helpless before its accuracy.

Old-time observers of the style of play of Jedwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish star, were at once reminded of that classic sensation of the old-times, May Sutton, before she became Mrs. Bundy. In fact her performance is startling in that respect, as she wallops her drives with the same uncanny power with little effort, that the first American invader of Europe for honors used with such brilliancy.

Among the American women, Alice Marble, Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, and Carolin Babcock, all candidates for the Wightman Cup team, were present and very efficient in victory, all showing the style to which we are accustomed. But there was considerable regret that Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, another candidate, elected to stay away, as well as Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, leaving Boston representation in the hands of Katharine Winthrop alone.

A battle of considerable importance on the question of selection developed when the pair of young Dorothy Bundy and Barbara Winslow fought each other in a two-hour three-set match which finally went to the former by a considerable margin. With Mrs. Fabyan now apparently off the list, and Helen Hull Jacobs now on her way back, perhaps an all-California bred team, for Mrs. Van Ryn is still at heart a Californian, will be selected for the test next month, as Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, the donor of the trophy, is also from the same group.

Miss Jedrzejowska In the Semifinal

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 28 (AP)—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish tennis queen, crushed Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—2 to reach the semifinals of the Seabright invitation tournament today. Miss Babcock, fifth ranking in the United States and fourth seeded in the women's singles here, was helpless against the relentless forehand drives of the 24-year-old Polish national champion.

Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., entered the lower bracket semifinals with Miss Jedrzejowska by defeating Marilynn McRae of Little Rock, Ark., 6—0, 9—7.

Blonde Alice Marble of San Francisco, defending champion, dropped one set as she gained the semifinal round at the expense of Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn. The top-seeded Californian won, 6—1, 6—6, 6—1.

In a marathon battle that left both players close to exhaustion, Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, staged a dramatic rally to eliminate Gracyn Wheeler, fourth ranking United States player from Santa Monica, Calif., 11—9, 5—7, 6—4.

Mrs. Van Ryn trailed at 0—3 in the final set, but her fine volleying and steadiness enabled her to overcome these huge odds and triumph.

In the first round of the mixed doubles, Florence LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., and Elwood Coke of Portland, Ore., defeated Miss Pedersen and Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—2, 6—3; Katharine Winthrop, Boston, and William Robertson, Pasadena, Calif., ousted Marilynn MacRae, Little Rock, Ark., and Gerin Cameron, Tulsa, Okla., 7—5, 6—4, while Dorothy Andrus and Gregory Mangin of New York bested Edith Clark of Washington and Barney Walsh, Rockville, Md., 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Pre-Race Tests For Vanderbilt Starting Today

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., July 28 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's undefeated America's Cup defender Ranger sailed blithely into her thirteenth race today, almost on the eve of her all-important match with T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II.

Determined to keep his crew of professionals at key pitch for the first cup race off Newport, R. I., Saturday, Vanderbilt ranged his bright new sloop against three older cup boats—Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, and Endeavour I, Sopwith's unsuccessful British challenger three years ago.

They were to race a long, 37-mile course from the harbor entrance here down Buzzards Bay to Vineyard lightship, then back up Vineyard Sound to the finish off West Chop, outside Vineyard Haven. The race was part of the annual cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, of which Hovey is commodore. The club's race committee made provision for shortening the course to 23 miles by sending the boats through Quicks Hole if the weather turned unfavorable.

Yachtsmen hoped to learn from the race something of Ranger's comparative speed. Vanderbilt's new defender easily outran Rainbow this year, and Vanderbilt sailed Rainbow to victory over Endeavour I in 1934. Sopwith's new Endeavour, however, is faster than the old, so observers had a number of past performances to use for comparisons.

Tomorrow the cup yachts will race from Vineyard Haven back to Newport and Friday, the day before the first America's Cup race, they will meet again at Newport. Ranger left Newport for this port last night only a few hours after her bottom had been given two coats of bronze paint at the Bristol, R. I., shipyard and her topsides a coat of white.

Endeavour II remained on the railway at Bristol while scores of men polished and painted her gleaming underbody.

Yankee's single-head rig with which she went through the cup defender trials was missing today and in its place was her original double-head rig. Lambert switched after many observers agreed the single-head rig, radically different from that of the other sloops, had slowed her in the trials.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

British scored fourth straight in Davis Cup tennis, Fred Perry clinching series against Australia by defeating Jack Crawford, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Three Years Ago

British swept first two singles matches in Davis Cup tennis against United States; Dizzy Dean's winning streak stopped at 10 by Waite Hoyt of Pirates.

Family of Golfers

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 28 (AP)—Thomas J. Leonard Jr. of Nashua defeated his brother, Dick, on the 17th green for a 2 and 1 victory to clinch the state junior golf championship. Dick was the defending champion. Their father was twice senior state champion.

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Business and Industry

Steel Corporation Profits Largest Since 1929 First Quarter

Commerce and Finance

Buyer's Retention Of Pre-Emptive Rights Seen Vital

This is the second of several articles discussing the rights of the stockholder as affirmed or modified by the charter.

By Gustave Simons
of the New York Bar.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most simple and yet most important and valuable factors to be considered is that of "pre-emptive rights."

Unless a charter of a corporation expressly negatives the existence of such pre-emptive rights, they attach, in most states, to all stock carrying voting rights and the right to share in the surplus earnings of the corporation. Thus, most common stock is possessed of these pre-emptive rights, unless an examination of the incorporation certificate itself or of the analysis thereof appearing in most statistical reports shows that there is some special paragraph expressly precluding the existence of these rights.

Pre-emptive rights are the creation of judicial legislation, that is to say, judge-made law. They represent the right of present and minority stockholders to share proportionately to their holdings in all new issues of stock so that their proportionate share in the surplus and voting power of the corporation may be preserved.

Presumptive Right Safeguard

For example, if a corporation has 10 shares of stock outstanding, and each share has a par value of $100, the capital of the corporation is then $1000. Assuming that during some years of successful operation, the corporation has made substantial profits so that there is a surplus of $2000 in addition to the original capital, we find a net worth $3000 equivalent to $300 a share of which $100 will be capital and $200 will be surplus. Let us further imagine that the owners of six of the 10 shares vote to issue to themselves 10 new shares of stock at the same par of $100 a share. In the absence of pre-emptive rights, such conduct would be entirely legal and minority stockholders would be without protection. This is so because the new stock would be purchased at the par figure and full consideration of $100.

The result of such a transaction would be that the capital and surplus of the corporation with the new shares would be increased by $1000 to a total of $4000. There would be, however, 20 shares dividing this sum in equal proportions between themselves with the result that the net worth of each share would be $200. In other words, the majority shareholders would for each $100 invested in the new stock get a new share worth $200 or a profit of $100 a share, or $600 in all. As to the remaining shares, each of which was formerly worth $300, would be found to be worth only $200, or a loss of $100, or 33 1-3 per cent on each share of stock.

Of course, the foregoing example is given in round numbers and merely to state the proposition. However, it frequently occurs that the difference is very much greater than indicated in our example. Furthermore, such a transaction can also be used to shut the majority voting power on the stockholders. In other words, a strongly organized minority group, which has succeeded in electing a majority of the board of directors, may, by issuing many new shares to itself, entrench itself in power, and come out of the transaction by owning an actual majority of the shares.

It was to avoid a situation of this kind that the Massachusetts Court in 1807 in a history making decision created the "pre-emptive right." The name of this decision is "Gray vs. Portland Bank (3 Massachusetts 363; 1803.'") The doctrine there enunciated was to the effect that any newly authorized shares of stock must be tendered pro rata to the existing stockholders before sale to anyone else. In this way the proportionate share in the surplus and control of the corporation would be preserved.

It can be easily seen in these days of infrequent dissolution where the most frequently controlling factor in the evaluation of stock is not the share of the stock in the capital of the corporation, but its share in the surplus distributable as dividends, that under such circumstances the pre-emptive right being the surest bulwark of the minority stockholder against a wrongful raid upon the surplus of a corporation, is of unquestioned value.

There is no question that in choosing between two investments otherwise equally attractive, the stockholder's funds should go into that company which gives to him the pre-emptive rights. In no event should an investment be made without the simple precaution of determining whether or not this pre-emptive right has been canceled by the provisions of the corporate charter.

Pre-emptive Right Valuable

Another and very important reason for considering the existence or cancellation of this right is the other remedies of the stockholder attached to this right. One of the most frequent forms of procedure whereby the management of a corporation succeeds in reducing the surplus distributed to other stockholders for the benefit of itself is the process of issuing shares of stock to officers of the corporation at prices considerably under the market for the stock. Shares issued in such a way total hundreds of thousands each year and the amount of money affected thereby runs into the millions. All at the expense of the common stockholder.

In New York State a common stockholder faced with such a position is entitled to object and be paid the true value of his stock as it existed before the dilution of the surplus in the manner indicated. But such a right is restricted to stockholders having pre-emptive rights. In other words a person owning stock in a corporation where the pre-emptive rights have been cancelled must sit idly by, if need be, and watch valuable stock of the corporation be distributed to some small privileged group at a price sometimes half or less than half of the current market price and can do nothing about it, whereas the stockholder in the corporation where the pre-emptive right has been preserved has a simple, inexpensive and very practical and complete remedy.

Therefore, the existence of the pre-emptive right is a consideration which should never escape the prospective investor who is carefully analyzing the situation before proceeding.

(To be continued)

Canada's Gold Mines Make Output Record

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

The mills of Canada's gold mines ground out a new production record of 323,337 ounces in May, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

At the average price of $34.94 an ounce during the month in New York, the output was worth $11,883,000, April production of 323,337 ounces had a value of $11,300,000.

May production by provinces or areas, with April figures in brackets, follows: Ontario 214,520 ounces (205,511), Quebec 58,028 (56,606); British Columbia 45,056 (41,865), Manitoba and Saskatchewan 18,335 (17,478), Yukon 2728 (71) and Nova Scotia 1458 (1906).

Trainer Sues to Foreclose N.Y., W.&B. Railway Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Harry R. Trainer, Brookline, Mass., brought suit seeking the foreclosure of $22,351,000 in bonds of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company in an action in the United States District Court.

Mr. Trainer was described as holder of $50,000, face value, of the bonds.

The Guarantee Trust Company is trustee, holding collateral to secure the issue, made on or about July 27, 1911.

U. S. Steel Profit Jumps; Liquidates Dividend Arrears

NEW YORK (AP)—Reporting the largest quarterly net income and operations since 1929, directors of U. S. Steel Corp. declared the way for future action on the common stock by liquidating arrears on preferred shares.

They declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the senior issue and $1.25 on account of arrears.

Arrears All Paid

Thus they paid off the final sum on back dividends which at the bottom of "big steel's" depression had amounted to $18.25 a share, or $65,751,300 on the preferred issue.

Net income in the June quarter available for dividends totaled $36,173,682, equal to $3.43 a common share, largest since the first quarter of 1929 when net was $42,185,447. This compared with $28,561,533, or $2.55 a common share in the first quarter of 1937 and $12,862,423 or 75 cents on the common in the second quarter of 1936.

For the first six months net income was $64,735,215 equal to $5.98 a common share against $16,238,727 or 41 cents a common in the like period last year. Earnings were about in line with Wall Street estimates.

The corporation fell behind on its preferred dividend payments in the first quarter of 1933 when a payment of 50 cents was ordered instead of the regular dividend of $1.75.

Await Chairman's Return

A rate of 50 cents quarterly was in effect until July, 1936, when the payment was increased to $1.

Liquidation was effected through payments of $2 in October, 1936; $7 in November and $4 in April, 1937; $2 in May and $2 in June, in addition to regular quarterly payments of $1.75 as they accrued since October, 1936.

Wall Street circles have said action on the common stock would likely await the return from Italy of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board. He is expected back early in September. The next regularly dividend meeting of the board is three months hence but action could be taken at a special meeting, it was said.

After the directors' meeting, at which Edward R. Stettinius, chairman of the finance committee, presided, the corporation issued a statement that steel products continued in good demand and showed some further improvement during the second quarter.

Changes for 1938 Auto Models Called Not Very Exciting

NEW YORK (AP)—With the Ford assembly lines shut down until August 9, and the end of the 1937 season near at hand generally, the automobile industry is giving its attention to 1938 changes and to the relationship of these changes to business conditions in the coming winter and spring.

The change-over in models in some companies—particularly General Motors divisions and Chrysler, which are still in heavy production—will probably be done without much tapering off of work.

"Pontiac built well over 7000 cars last week and the same amount the previous week," writes Burnham Finney in his Detroit letter to the American Machinist.

"G. M. divisions," he goes on to say, "will go into August with operations high and will suddenly halt work on current models about the middle of the month without much effort at tapering off. After two or three weeks—about as short a shutdown as ever known—manufacture of parts of '38 cars will start."

Mr. Finney believes the changes for '38 cars are not going to be very exciting.

"In fact," he says, "car makers are wracking their brains trying to think of what to feature in their advertising and selling. Most of the innovations that will make customers gawk and talk are being held over until 1939. Business is good enough that cars will be bought in huge numbers for another year without resorting to costly changes.

"The relatively small tooling charges for '38 will help keep up motor earnings, despite the fact that the increase in retail prices may not cover recent boosts in manufacturing expenses."

In New York automobile circles—which, like Finney, do not believe the changes in design will be very exciting—the emphasis in discussing the '38 models is on improved handling of cars and new safety devices.

Several companies, it was said, plan on following the lead of Oldsmobile in using automatic transmission. Commercial usage of the "hill hold-," a new Bendix product, is also expected in the new models. Studebaker has already brought out the "no roll back," a safeguard going up hill, and the new device operates as a further safeguard in going down.

Niagara Hudson Power Net Gain Shown for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corp. reported for quarter ended June 30 net income of $3,098,378, compared with $1,394,562 in the June quarter last year. The latter figure was revised to give effect to major adjustments in the capital structure.

For the 12 months ended June 30 net income was $9,532,606 against $4,845,709, which was similarly revised in connection with the capital adjustments last year.

American Mutual Dividend

A dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring during the period September 1 to September 30, 1937, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 587th consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more.

Japan's First Yen Devaluation Seen Due to Imports Excess

By Harold M. Fleming

TOKYO (AP)—Toyotaro Yuki, former Finance Minister, was appointed governor of the Bank of Japan Tuesday, replacing Sethin Ikeda.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Somewhat overshadowed by the Caleb Catlum scale of gold developments in the western hemisphere in recent months, Japan has been following along western lines in the production and consumption of schemes to take care of the gold problem. Last week while France was again devaluing the franc, Japan was devaluing the yen; but whereas the shift from the Auriol to the Chautemps franc was the second since the depression, and the third since the war, the revaluation of Japan's gold inventories was the first since the war, and in fact the first on record since the establishment of the gold standard with the golden loot from the war with China in the eighteen-nineties.

The Japanese yen used to be worth 49 cents, both on the books and in the market. It slipped heavily in the foreign exchange market to below 40 cents following the 1923 earthquake, and again to 45 cents after the banking crisis of 1927, and on the foreign exchange it sunk for good and all in 1932, dropping from 49 cents at the end of 1931 to 20 cents at the end of 1932. But the book-value of the bank of Japan's gold holdings has been kept at the old price—1 ounce equals about 43 yen—through thick and thin until last week.

Follow British Precedent

In this the Japanese have followed British rather than American precedent. The Bank of England still carries its gold at the good old Victorian price of £4 1-5 per ounce, though in the free London market it is quoted at £7. So readers of the Bank of England's statement have to look at the "coin and bullion" figure with a reading glass of about 1.7 magnification. We, one the other hand, have taken the cash, let the credit go, and marked up our gold to $35.00, the Treasury's present buying price. The Bank of Japan's statements, like those of the Bank of England, have had to be read in the light of a substantial fictitious undervaluation of its bullion resources.

Last week's yen devaluation can be easily explained by recent Japanese trade developments. This year Japan is running a heavily unfavorable trade balance. Imports, mainly raw materials, have cost substantially more than exports, mainly silk and textiles. To pay for the difference, Japan has shipped about $120,000,000 of gold to this country, beginning in March, and the movement has recently accelerated. The mark-up of the Japanese national gold inventory will make this movement look less disconcerting on the books.

The gold reserves, slowly increasing in recent years through new production, have been carried at around 500,000,000 yen. The reappraisal gives them a new book value of about 1,200,000,000 yen—a pen-stroke profit of 800,000,000 yen.

As with our revaluation in January, 1934, and two of the three French revaluations since the war, the Japanese Government has pocketed the markup and left the central bank with the same book value of reserves as before. The Bank of Japan still has its 500,000,000 "yen." Of the 800,000,000 the Government has used 200,000,000 to write off a debt it owed the bank. This means the bank will expunge, on the asset side of its balance sheet, this amount "owed from the Government" and write in "gold" in its place.

The remaining 600,000,000 yen is to be used as a fund, presumably to support the yen on the foreign exchanges, and probably to be operated ex-officio by officials of the bank at the behest of the Japanese treasury.

Used Only to Keep Yen Up

This fund is nothing more nor less than title to solid gold to the total of something less than 6,000,000 ounces. Because this is similar to our so-called stabilization fund of $2,000,000,000 (about 57,000,000 ounces), news stories are already calling it a "stabilization fund."

However, this fund can be used in only one direction, toward keeping the market value of the yen up. The gold can be sold here for dollars and the dollars used to pay for Japan's excess of imports, thus preventing an oversupply of yen from being showered on the exchange markets by Japanese importers who want to get foreign money to buy foreign goods with.

The fund cannot be used to depreciate or hold the yen down. But that is not particularly important at the present time, as the yen stays down without help. In recent years the yen has been roughly stabilized against sterling at about 1s. 2d. to the yen. This has held it at around 29 cents. This pegging has become quite rigid in recent months, and the yen have been moving in New York in almost exact ratio to the movement of sterling, which has been slowly inching up in the last three months.

Japan Seeks Sterling

While the Japanese have been sending their gold to the United States, their purpose is apparently to obtain sterling rather than dollars, and in recent weeks hardly a cable from London on sterling fails to mention the influence of Japanese buying, which, like French buying, contributes to the sterling uptrend. Presumably, the desire of the Japanese for sterling credits is due to the fact that their imports come more largely from the sterling area than from this country, despite their recent heavy buying of scrap steel and cotton. On the other hand, they send the gold here because our price for it is the world's highest.

Figures on Japan's foreign trade for the first six months of this year help to tell the story briefly (millions of yen):

	1937	1936	Increase
Imports	2341	1517	42.1%
Exports	1403	1246	262%
Import Balance	941	314	193.9%

Japan's revaluation has not quite clipped the gold "content" of the yen as far as the market price indicates. While the present market is around 29 cents, the formal value in gold is now about 32 cents.

Even at this, however, the Japanese revaluation is more abrupt than that of most other countries during the depression. The gold dollar has been clipped and sweated to 60 per cent of pre-depression weight. The pound sterling has lost about the same amount of purchasing power in gold, and the French franc only a shade more. But the yen has lost 60 per cent of its gold value.

In other words, it once took about 41 yen to buy an ounce of gold and it now takes slightly over 100. Or, it was 49 cents, pre-Roosevelt dollar, and now it is about 19 cents. Or, the book value of the yen in the Bank of Japan a month ago was 84.4 cents (democratic money) and now it is 32 cents.

Aluminum Granted U. S. Court Appeal

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America won the right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court from a ruling of a special expediting court permitting the Government to proceed in New York with its anti-trust suit against the company.

The expediting court—composed of Judges J. Warren Davis, J. Whitaker Thompson and John Biggs Jr., refused the company a supersedeas, however, which would stay proceedings in the New York Federal District Court until the Supreme Court has acted upon the appeal.

Judge Thompson suggested that the Government delay action for 10 days to give the company time to ask the Supreme Court for the supersedeas. This was agreed to by Walter Rice, special assistant to the Atotrney General.

Bridgeport Paper Takes Over Ashland, N. H., Plant

ASHLAND, N. H. (AP)—The Bridgeport Paper Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bridgeport, Conn., has taken over the plant at Ashland, N. H., left vacant by the Continental Bag and Paper Company, Laurence M. Meyer, industrial agent of the State Planning and Development Commission, announced.

The new owners will organize under New Hampshire's corporation code and, at the start, will employ from 100 to 150 men and women in the manufacture of tissue paper and paper napkins.

Reading Road's Operating Net Up 20 P. C. in June

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A 29.2 per cent spurt in net railway operating income of the Reading Company in June lifted the total for six months 19.9 per cent, the company announces.

June net operating income was $1,480,366, a gain of $230,434 over June, 1936. Passenger income decreased $19,122 in June from 1936.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures for the week ended July 22 stood at 148 compared with 183 in the previous week and 141 in the same week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Power Production Up 7.6 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electric power in the United States for the week ended July 24 was 2,258,776,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 1.7 per cent from the previous week's total of 2,298,005,000 kilowatt hours but a gain of 7.6 per cent over output in the same week last year of 2,099,712,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Instituted reported.

The institute reported the following percentage increases in major geographic regions: New England 8.5, Middle Atlantic 7.4, West Central 1.9, Southern States 12.1, Rocky Mountain 15.2, Pacific Coast 7.0.

Consolidated Textile Mill Sale Approved by Court

NEW YORK (AP)—Sale of the Pelham, Ga., mill of the Consolidated Textile Corporation for $40,000 cash to Otto F. Field of Atlanta, Ga., was approved by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard.

The mill, which has been closed for seven years, is under process of reorganization under the bankruptcy act. It is equipped with 12,128 spindles and 356 looms.

Industrial Output Decrease Laid By Board to Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Labor unrest, the bane of industrial production, took its toll during June and even into July, says a summary of general business and financial conditions by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The report, covering June and the first three weeks of July, shows that the volume of industrial output declined from 118 per cent of the 1923-25 average for the March-April-May period to 115 per cent in June. The drop was largely accounted for by the reduction in steel production.

There was a seasonal decline in automobile production, the board found. The output of lumber showed little variation. Activity at shoe factories and sugar refineries was considerably smaller, while textile production was close to the level of other recent months.

Although May showed a decline in the value of construction contracts awarded, these jumped considerably in June, according to figures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. There was a marked increase in contracts for public projects, and awards for private building increased somewhat, reflecting principally a larger volume of contracts for factories and for apartment houses.

Strikes Cut Pay Rolls

"Factory employment and pay rolls declined more than seasonally from the middle of May to the middle of June, largely as a result of strikes in the iron and steel industry," the Federal Reserve report said. "In most other manufacturing industries and also in non-manufacturing lines, changes in employment were chiefly of a seasonal nature."

Retail Distribution Holds

"Distribution of commodities to consumers was maintained in June at the level of other recent months, with allowance for seasonal influences," the report stated. "Department-store sales showed a seasonal decline and there was little change in mail-order business.

"Sales at variety stores increased somewhat. Department-store trade in the Mid-western industrial area in June and in the first half of the year showed larger increases over a year ago than did sales in other parts of the country.

"Freight-car loadings declined somewhat farther in June, reflecting largely a decrease in shipments of miscellaneous freight.

"The general level of wholesale commodity prices, which had declined gradually from the beginning of April to the middle of June, advanced somewhat after that time."

Excess Reserves Greater

The volume of excess reserves of member banks increased from $810,000,000 to $870,000,000 in the four weeks ended on July 21, owing principally to a decline in the amount of required reserves resulting from a decrease in deposits at member banks in leading cities.

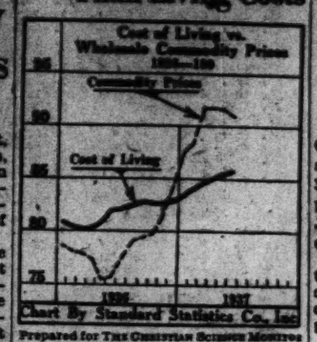
"Commercial loans of reporting member banks continued to increase both in New York City and in other leading cities during the five weeks ending July 21," said the board.

Open-market rates on Treasury bills and yields on Treasury notes and bonds declined in July to the lowest levels since March.

Accountants Plan Meeting

NEW YORK—Leaders in the profession of public accounting in England, Canada, Ireland, Scotland, Mexico, Holland and Germany are among the public accounting practitioners in other countries who have accepted invitations from the American Institute of Accountants to attend observance of its fiftieth anniversary at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, from October 18 to 22 next.

Prices Rise Faster Than Living Costs



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As may be noted on the chart, the rise in wholesale commodity prices has been much more rapid over the past year, than has the cost of living as a whole.

National Lead Co. Earns $1.36 Share First Half of 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—National Lead Company earned $1.38 a share on 3,095,100 $10-par common shares, after providing for dividends on A and B preferred issues, according to its semi-annual report just issued. Net profit was $5,192,266, after providing for federal income taxes, depreciation, depletion and other charges. No provision was made for federal surtax on undistributed profits.

In the first half of last year the company earned $2,740,927, or 57 cents a common share. Sales for the six months increased to $50,728,761 from $36,607,914 in the first half of 1936.

The consolidated income account for the six months compares:

	1937	1936
Sales	$50,728,761	$36,607,914
Cost, taxes, depr., etc.	47,103,588	34,320,529
Net oper profit	$3,625,173	$2,287,385
Other incomes	1,567,093	453,543
Net profit	$5,192,266	$2,740,927
Class A pdf divs	748,275	730,775
Class B pfd divs	232,386	232,386
Com divs, cash	773,775	773,775
Surplus	$3,437,830	$1,003,991

Included in the six-month figures of 1937 was a non-recurring profit of $1,100,000, part of which came from the payment by the American Smelting & Refining Company of its 6 per cent preferred stock, of which National Lead owns a large amount.

E. J. Cornish, chairman, explained that, despite the increased earnings, the directors decided not to raise the dividend because "we need a little more working cash capital in view of the large improvements made last year and contemplated this year." He said the company spent more than $6,000,000 for improvements to equipment and that it was probable the concern would expend about $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 this year.

General Motors Earnings Lower Due to Strikes

NEW YORK (AP)—Net earnings of General Motors Corporation in the second quarter of 1937 declined $22,377,277 compared with the similar period of a year ago, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman, disclosed in a financial statement.

In a vigorously worded explanation, he blamed "materially higher costs" together with inability, because of strikes, to make full use of production capacities.

Quarter's Net $1.48 Share

Net earnings for the three-months period, he said, totaled $65,731,100, including a non-operating profit of $1,473,079, equal to $1.48 a share on the common stock after preferred stock requirements. This compared with $88,108,372, or $2 a share in the second quarter of 1936.

For the first six months net earnings were placed at $110,545,266, or $2.47 a share, against $140,572,546, or $3.17 a share in the corresponding period last year.

The trend toward rapidly increasing costs, due in part to increased wages, "a certain decrease in labor efficiency" and higher material costs, must naturally "reflect itself in a substantial increase in selling prices," Mr. Sloan declared.

He would not predict how much such an increase would be as "the facts are not yet available."

There were only ten working days in the second quarter "without interruptions of some sort or other" from unauthorized walkouts, Sloan said.

"While all the corporation's car manufacturing divisions were adversely affected," he added, "circumstances were such that the greatest part of the burden fell on the Chevrolet motor division.

Probable Price Increase

Referring to the probable increase in selling prices, Sloan said:

"The hope might be expressed that sooner or later the fact will be recognized that sound and desirable progress, reflecting a higher standard of living, never can be made possible by the policy of arbitrarily increasing wages, shortening hours and reducing efficiency, without regard to the effect on real prices. Higher wages and shorter hours—highly desirable objectives—are a by-product of technological advance. It is an evolutionary and cannot be a revolutionary process."

In the company's consolidated balance sheet accompanying the earnings statement current assets as of June 30 were placed at $592,146,692 against $555,153,542 on the same date last year. Current liabilities totaled $184,161,797 against $166,262,929. Holdings of government securities amounted to $89,647,561

Total assets, including real estate, good will, patents, etc., aggregated $1,602,031,304, compared with $1,512,629,347 a year ago.

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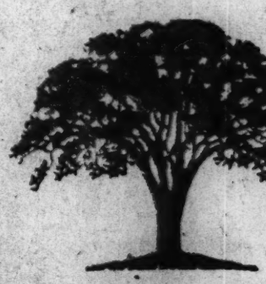

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• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day 710,510
1937 sale to date 107,350,275
1936 sale to date 108,450,370

Market Is Easier In Quiet Trading; Aircrafts Higher

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Demand for metals and aircrafts brightened the stock market today but losses of fractions to around a point ruled in other sectors. Leader of the metals was National Lead. Oils turned soft as late afternoon trading proceeded.

Up fractions to a point or so were Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Curtiss Wright, Aviation Corp., North American Aviation and Bendix.

Lower were Bethlehem, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, American Smelting, American Can, General Electric, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Santa Fe and New York Central.

Bonds dragged, grains were irregular and cotton down. The French franc and pound sterling were under pressure.

Demand for Westinghouse was explained by the better earnings report and the largest unfilled orders since September, 1920. Lower net income of Commercial Solvents brought in some selling. The report of Marshall Field showing best six months earnings since 1929 provided some stimulus for the stock.

U. S. Is. es Firm

Government loans stiffened in a dragging bond market today. Domestic corporate liens, led by the carriers, took the downward trail from fractions to around a point. Convertible issues aped their "big board" stocks and tilted down.

Youngstown 3½s dipped around 1½ and Studebaker 6s gave up around ½. Bethlehem Steel 3¾s rose a modest fraction.

Utilities tried to fight the down drift. Consolidated Edison 3¼s improved around ⅜ while American Water Works & Electric and North American 5s were inactive, in spite of the fact the latter company has just turned in an improved earnings report. International Hydro Electric 6s fell about ½.

Rails moving lower included Missouri Pacific 5s, St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Nickel Plate 4½s. Southern Railway 4s perked up about ¼.

The foreign list showed losses in Japanese issues with South Americans mixed.

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The curb market was narrow and quiet today. Electric Bond & Share lifted a modest fraction, while American Light & Traction pointed down. Niagara Hudson Power climbed around ¼ and American Gas & Electric slid off a trifle.

Cities Service, Sunray Oil, Ford Ltd., St. Regis Paper and Consolidated Copper were unchanged.

Lower were Gulf Oil, Humble Oil, Aluminum Co., Pan American Airways and Molybdenum.

United Wall Paper and Cosden Oil lifted fractions.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1½
Curb Exch	1½	1½	
Com paper			¾
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	
Time money	1¼	1¼	1¼
60-90 days	1½	1½	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
4 months	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
5-6 months	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅜@⅝

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝	⅝
Short bills	⅝	⅝
Thar silver	20d	20d
Bar gold	138s 9d	138s 6½d

	19½d
	138s 10d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	2	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	2½
Richmond	2	Ottawa	3
San Francisco	2	Paris	2
St. Louis	2	Prague	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	3
Berne	4	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5
Bombay	3	Tokyo	2.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 26: Receipts, $18,045,548; expenditures, $19,360,286; balance, $2,613,990,196; customs receipts for the month, $33,859,513. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $341,792,785; expenditures, $621,187,865; including $162,639,468 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $279,395,080; gross debt, $36,656,853,440, an increase of $260,157 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,428,432,000, including $1,197,023,053 of inactive gold.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.97⅛	$4.97⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.97⅛	4.97⅛	4.8397
Argentina—peso	.3275	.3275	.1696
France—franc	.0384	.0384	
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	
Switz'l'd—franc	.2295	.2297	.1930
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0523
Germany—mark	.4020	.4036	
Holland—guilder	.5625	.5624	.4027
Sweden—krona	.2564	.2540	
Norway—krone	.2502	.2504	.4827
Denmark—krone	.2231	.2234	.2697
Spain—Peseta			.2283
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	
Austria—schilling	.1397⅛	.1397⅛	
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0340	.0221	.0420
Finland—finmk	.0221	.0221	.2140
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.1940
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.2748
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	.0101
Roumania—leu	.0078	.0078	.0206
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	

South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3025	.3025	.7197
Brazil—milreis	.0478	.0478	.2032
Chile—peso†	.0340	.0340	.1.7510
Peru—sol	.3460†	.3460†	
Uruguay—peso			

Far East			
Japan—yen	.2900	.2900	.4440
India—rupee	.3737	.3737	.3889
Java—florin	.5543	.5543	
Hong Kong—dol	.3056	.3056	
Shanghai—dol	.2844	.2844	.4413
Straits Settmts—dol	.5650	.5650½	.5600
Phi Islnds—peso	.4610	.4610	

Canada—dollar	Canada 1.00	1.00	1.0231
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.5440

*Currency in China—quote per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper pesos.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Buying Now Bit More Active With Prices Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Monotony of the long-quiet market for raw wool is slowly giving way to more activity as buyers display greater interest in offerings and actual sales show a significant though modest increase. Has the tide turned, it is asked. Some well-posted observers answer in the affirmative. If so, it marks the start of another buying movement.

The fact remains that the sentiment and undertone of the Boston wool market is distinctly brighter. Inquiries are more numerous than in weeks. Prices are firm as a rule. Much of the interest is in fine territory wool.

Shopping around failed to uncover any "cheap" wool to speak of, and the chief obstacle to freer trading seems to be in the fact that buyers bid below the holders' idea of value, as a rule. A significant development is the effort a number of mills are making to buy wool in the country through "order buyers" at prices under those asked for spot wools in Boston.

But this is not too easy, for most holders of wool at country points entertain ideas of price that are in the higher brackets, to say the least. Actual scales are being made in Texas and New Mexico around 94c, clean, for fair to good staple wools and this is about all they will fetch in the Boston market at this writing.

Meanwhile the stocks of wool held by growers and dealers in the West are estimated to be around 75,000,000 pounds, the bulk being in territory and Texas areas. In bright wool sections, the medium wools have been sold much more freely than fine wools in recent buying.

Fine western wools in original bags have been receiving considerable attention during the last week, though actual sales were not too numerous. Close to 95c a pound is being paid, scoured, for good French combing length fine territory wools and good 12-months Texas wools in original bags. Fine Ohio Delaine is quoted at 40@42c in the grease but buyers were inclined to go slow.

More cheerful reports come from the piece goods market, however, and the long awaited openings of tropical worsteds and gabardines has been made for the 1938 lines. Prices named by the manufacturers were sharply higher than those quoted for the 1937 lines. The advance was about 25@35c yet the manufacturers claim their quotations are fully a nickle too low, in view of increased wages, manufacturing costs and high wool prices.

While the men's wear, excepting for tropicals, is quiet; women's wear is showing more activity and men's sport wear is a bright spot on the trade horizon.

Meantime primary markets abroad as well as those of consuming centers are generally strong. Imported wools on spot at Boston are mostly quiet.

Mohair is quiet but firm. Midwestern mohair in original bags is selling around 60@61c.

Business Personals

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, have announced the removal of their Boston offices to 35 Congress Street.

William H. Dayton, formely railroad editor of the Wall Street Journal, has become associated with Shields & Co. in the research department division of the firm's security supervision.

The resignation of J. Gentry Daggy of J. Gentry Daggy & Co., Philadelphia, as president of the National Security Traders Association, has been announced.

The tourist industry is booming business. Current Department of Commerce estimates place the number of American tourists at 45,000,000 and their annual expenditures at $4,500,000,000. A report from the Miami Chamber of Commerce says there were 3,000,000 visitors to the city during the 1936-1937 winter season.

Over the past 20 years the average truck or bus operator's annual tire bill has been reduced from $600 to $65 as a result of improved tire construction and more economical production, according to the B. F. Goodrich Company. Currently, there are more than 3,500,000 motor trucks registered in the United States, representing a net annual saving of almost $2,000,000,000.

Texas led the United States in increased purchasing power last year with a 20 per cent rise as against a national average gain of 6 per cent, according to the All-South Development Council. However, the Lone Star State is lagging behind other southern states in making tax inducements to attract industry, the council believes.

Baldwin Works Has Loss

NEW YORK—Consolidated profit and loss statement of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Eldvale Company, of whose sole capitalization Baldwin owns about 61 per cent, after all charges, provision for federal taxes as indicated and deduction of minority interest of the Midvale Company, shows a net loss of $508,371 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1937. This compares with a net loss of $2,809,720.08 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, and with a net loss of $1,197,700.92 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937.

Fidelity Fund's Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fidelity Fund, Inc., had net asset value of $26.18 a share for 166,004 shares outstanding as of June 30, 1937. As of June 30, 1936, net asset value was $26.97 on the 131,024 shares then outstanding before the special dividend of $2.50 a share paid Dec. 10, 1936. As of June 30, 1937, securities with a market value of $4,188,988 had a book value of $3,726,007, showing unrealized appreciation of $462,981.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3¾s '43-40 June	105.24	105.22	105.24
1 3¾s '47-43	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 3¼s '46-43	106.28	106.29	106.29
1 3¼s '46-44	106.26	106.26	106.26
1 4s '54-44	112.9	112.9	112.9
1 2¾s '47-45	102.5	102.5	102.5
6 3s '46-46	104.25	104.25	104.25
11 3¼s '49-46	105.15	105.15	105.15
272 4¼s '52-47	116.31	116.31	116.31
29 2½s '52-49	98.29	98.25	98.29
21 2¾s '54-51	100.16	100.11	100.16
2 3s '55-51	103.16	103.16	103.16
15 2½s '60-55	101.5	101.5	101.5
1 2½s '60-55 reg	101.5	101.5	101.5
7 2¾s '59-56	100.8	100.7	100.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3¼s '64-44	103.28	103.25	103.25
3 3s '49-44	103.5	103.5	103.5

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	100.25	100.25	100.25
3 3s '52-44	102.28	102.28	102.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Adams Exp 4s '48	101½	101¼	101½
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46	102½	102½	102½
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
17 Alleghany 5s '44	96¼	96	96
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	99⅛	98⅝	98⅛
20 Am & For P5s 2030	80½	80	80
2 Am Ice 5s '53	97	97	97
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Am Int 5½s '49	105¼	105¼	105⅛
12 Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
2 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
23 Am T&T 3¾s '61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
16 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	100⅛	99⅞	100
4 Ang C Nitra deb '67	106¼	106	106
7 Arm Del 4s '57	36¾	36¾	36¾
27 Arm Del 4s '65	98	97¾	98
3 Armstrong C 4s '50	98¼	98	98¼
3 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	103	103	103
15 AT & SFRky M 4s '65	109½	108¾	109⅛
6 A C Line 1st 4s '52	106	106	106
2 ACL cll 4s '52	103⅝	103½	103⅛
10 A C Line 4½s '64	96	96	96
12 A C Line 5s '45	92⅝	92½	92½
1 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	104½	104⅜	104⅜
	66½	66½	66½
3 B & O rfg 6s '95	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
1 B & O 1st 5s '48	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
6 B & O rfg 5s '95	79⅜	79¼	79⅜
6 B & O 5s '96 F	78½	78	78
5 B & O 5s 2000 D	78	78	78
36 B & O cv 4½s '60	78⅛	78	78
3 B & O 4s '48	68	67½	67½
5 B&O 4s PLE & WV '41	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
14 B & O 5s S W '50	103⅜	103¾	103¾
10 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	103	102½	103
18 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	113	112½	112½
68 Beth Stl 3¾s'60	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
20 Boston&Me 5s'67	96⅞	96⅝	96⅜
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	78	77½	77⅛
2 Boston&Me 5s'55	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 BotCotMills 6½s'34	80¾	80¼	80¾
2 Bkly City RR 5s'41	24½	24	24½
2 Bkly Edis 3½s'66	74	74	74
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s'50	89½	89	89¼
13 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	102½	102½	102½
11 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	94¼	94	94
14 Buf R&P 4½s'57	106	105¾	105¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	82¼	81¾	81¾
	65½	65½	65½
2 Cal Gas & El 5s'37	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Can Sou 5s'62	117	117	117
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4¼s'57	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'55	115½	115⅛	115½
12 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	116¼	115⅞	116
1 Can Nat Oct 5'69 Oct	118	118	118
3 Can Nor 6½s'46	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
9 Cen Pac 4s perp	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Cen Pac 5s'60	103	103	103
3 Carth & Adir 4s'81	85	84	85
1 Cen Foundry 5s'41	103	103	103
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s'51	29	29	29
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	27⅜	27½	27½
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	102¼	102	102
1 Cen Pac 5s'60	97½	97	97⅛
1 CRRofNJ Ga 5s'42	90	90	90
15 C&O 3½s '96 D	98	97⅞	98
14 C&OAhio cn 5s '39	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
14 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98	98	98
10 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	117	117	117
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	112	112
6 Chi & Erie 5s '51	32	31½	31½
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '15 ct	31½	31	31
18 Chic Gt West 4s '59	39	38½	39
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	13½	13½	13½
4 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103½	103½	103½
7 CM&SP 4½s '89	51½	51½	51⅝
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	49½	49	49½
53 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	24¾	24	24¾
20 CMSP&P aj 5s'2000	8	7⅞	8
4 Chi&NW 6½s '36	42	41½	41½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23½	23½	23½
14 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	40	40	40
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22½	22½	22½
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22	22	22
1 Chi&NW 5½s '97	34½	34¼	34¼
1 CRI&P 4½s '34A ct	16	16	16
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10	10	10
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34ct	15½	15½	15½
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 CT H & SE inc 5s '60	78¾	78¼	78¼
10 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	107	107	107
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104⅞	104½	104½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	84	84	84
4 Cinn Gas & El 3½s '66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93⅞	93¾	93¾
3 CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Clev Cl Iron 4½s 50	93¼	93¼	93¼
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107½	107	107½
3 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	102½	102⅜	102⅝
1 Col P & I 5s '70	84	84	84
17 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¼	101	101
29 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99½	99⅛	99⅜
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106½	106¼	106¼
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Con Edis 3½s '46	105½	105½	105½
29 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¾	107	107
11 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	101½	101¼	101⅜
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48	48	48
30 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Del P & L 4½s '71	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
2 D & R G 4s '36	27½	27½	27½
1 D & R G W 5s '55	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Det Ed 3½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Det Ed 4½s '61	114¼	114¼	114¼
5 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	106	106	106
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	43½	43½	43½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
14 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109	109	109
5 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	111	110	110½
29 Erie rfg 5s '67	73¼	73	73¼
20 Erie rfg 5s '75	73¼	72¾	72¾
6 Erie 1st 4s '96	99½	99⅛	99⅛
1 Erie Gen lien 4s '99	79½	79½	79½
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	118⅝	118⅛	118⅛
10 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Fed Lt & P 5s '42	102½	102½	102½
1 Fond J&G 4s 1st ct	3½	3½	3½
7 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	77½	77¼	77½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Goodrich 6s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
22 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	104½	104½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
26 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	129⅛	128⅞	128⅞
26 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
12 Gt Nor 3s '61	95¾	95½	95½
6 G Bay&W deb B	12¼	12	12
2 Gulf M&N 5s '50	98⅝	98	98
1 Gulf&Sh I 5s '52 st	92	92	92
2 Hocag V 4½s '99	103½	103½	103½
7 Hous&Co 1st mtg '44	118½	118½	118½
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	94½	94	94½
15 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
38 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	62	61¾	61¾
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	78	77	77½
18 Ill Cen 4s '55	74¾	74¾	74¾
8 Ill Cen 4s '66	80½	80½	80½
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	68¼	68¼	68¼
14 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	92	92	92
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	73¼	72½	72½
15 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Interb R Tr 6s '32	70	70	70
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	25½	25	25
16 Interlake Iron 4s '47	64½	64½	64½
2 Int Ct Nor aj 6s '52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Int Ct Nor 5s '56 B	10	10	10
30 Int Hydro El 6s '44	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Int Paper 6s '55	83½	82½	82½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	94½	94½	94½
27 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	101¼	101¼	101¼
19 Int T&T 4½s '52	91½	91½	91½
8 Int T&T 5s '55	70¾	70	70
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
2 James F&Clea 4s '59	67½	67½	67½
1 Jones&LghSt 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
4 KCP&LMem 4s '36	49½	49	49
3 K C South 2s '50	84¾	84	84
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Las Gas 5½s '53	80¼	80	80¼
1 Las Gas 5½s '60D	69½	69½	69½
1 Le & West 3s '47	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
37 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s†	25	24¾	24¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	94	94	94
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	64½	64	64
3 Leh Val NTermRy'54	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	130½	130½	130½
7 Lorain 5 Inc 5s '36	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103⅜	102¾	102¾
4 Louisa & Ark 5s '60	89	89	89
10 Lou & N 5s 2003B	110	109½	109½
1 Louis & Nash 4½s 2003	104½	104½	104½
1 Louis & N un 4s '40	105	105	105
10 Louis&Nash 4½s '57	107	107	107
10 Louis&SAn Alab'63	94½	94	94
2 L&N 3s '80 Bltd	123½	123½	123½
1 Maine Cen 4s '60	83½	83½	83½
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	103½	103½	103½
1 MarionSthDrv'46 '47	78½	78½	78½
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	95½	95½	95½
2 Met Wat 4½s '56	101½	101	101½
7 Mich Cen 4½s '79	105½	105½	105½
2 Mid El Ry4½s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 MidSt Gas&E 5s '71	103½	103½	103½
1 Minn&StMarie 4s '38	18½	18½	18½
2 MSP&SSM 4½s ad '38	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 MSP&SSM 4s 4s '38	21	21	21
1 M-K-T 4s '62B	67	67	67
1 M-K-T 4s '62D	65½	65½	65½
10 Mo Pac 5½s '49†	13¾	13	13¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	13	13	13
1 Mo Pac 5½s A ct	27	27	27
26 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	30½	30¼	30¼

New York Bonds—Continued

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	37	37	37
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	39	38¾	38¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	37½	37	37
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18½	18½	18½
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	88½	88½	88½
10 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106	106	106
10 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	105	105	105
13 Mor&EssexJ½s2000	89	88¾	89
1 Nassau El 4s '51	42	42	42
11 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104	103⅝	103⅝
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
21 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
1 N'wark Gas 5s '48	119½	119½	119½
9 New Eng T&T 5s '52	124¼	124⅛	124⅛
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56	83	83	83
1 ..O Tex&K 5½s '54	89¾	89¾	89¾
NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	98	98	98
1 NY & Putn 4s '93	83½	83½	83½
58 NYC rfg 5s '2013	99	98¾	99
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89	88¾	89
18 NYC cn 4s '98	98½	98¼	98¼
23 NYC 3¾s '46	103¾	103⅝	103¾
30 NYC 3½s '52	98½	98¼	98¼
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89	88¾	89
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	98½	98¼	98¼
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
37 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	85½	84¾	84¾
4 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	59½	59¼	59½
9 NY Edis 3½s '65	101	101	101
9 NY Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
17 NY Lack&W4s'73A	98	97¼	97¼
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	39¾	39½	39¾
6 NYNH&H 4s '57	20	20	20
5 NYNH&H con 4s'54	32½	31½	31½
5 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	21½	21	21
1 NY Steam 5s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	29½	29½	29½
7 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	12½	12½	12½
1 Niagara Falls2½s'66	103½	103½	103½
8 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107½	107½	107½
6 Norf & W 4s '96	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Norf Am Co 5s '61	104½	104½	104½
2 Nor Am Ed 5s'37A	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103¾	103½	103¾
6 Nor Cen 4½s '74	110	110	110
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74¾	74¾	74¾
8 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99½	99	99
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	110	110	110
6 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	91½	91½	91½
14 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103½	103	103½
18 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107⅝	107½	107½
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	97½	97½	97½
1 Pan-Am P 6s '40	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 PanhandleEP 1st 4s'52	99¼	99¼	99¼
25 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
17 Para Pict 3¼s '47	94½	94¼	94½
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	60	60	60
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	98	97¾	98
3 Penn Electric 4½s '77	105	104¾	104¾
1 Penn P&L 4½s '81	102¾	102⅝	102¾
2 Penn Co 4½ '63	103	103	103
13 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111⅜	111½	111⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Pen RR 4s '43	109	109	109
20 Pen RR 3½s '70	100	100	100
38 Pen RR 3½s '52	106¾	106¼	106½
8 Pere Marq 5s '55	84½	84¼	84¾
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	94½	94½	94½
17 Philips Dodge 3½s '53	118½	117½	118½
24 Phila Co 5s '67	86½	86¾	86½
11 Phil Elec 3½s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Phil Read C&T 6s '49	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	24¾	24¼	24¼
28 Phillipsburg Ry 4s'37	25½	24¼	24¼
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	77	77	77
15 Portl Gen El 4s '50	106¾	106¼	106¼
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	63¼	63¼	63½
39 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	21½	21	21¼
7 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	96⅛	96	96
7 Purity Bak 5s '48	97	97	97
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	106½	106½	106½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 6s '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Republic Steel 5½s '54	119	119	119
7 Republic Steel 6s '56	97	96½	97
15 Republic Steel 4½s '61	98⅛	98	98⅛
18 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	73	73	73
5 White Sew M 6s '40	92½	92	92
9 West Shore 4s 2361	89½	89¼	89½
5 Wilson & So 4s '55	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Wis Cen cv 4s '49 ct	102	102	102
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	20½	20½	20½
26 Youngst S&T 4s '61	15¼	15	15
47 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	144¼	143½	144¼
5 Argentine 4s '72	97½	97½	97½
15 Argentine 4½s '71	93½	93¼	93¼
2 Argentine 4½s '57 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Arg 6s '59 Oct	100	11-32	11-32
3 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Arg 6s 1961 May	101	5-32	5-32
4 Australia 5s '55	106¾	106¼	106¼
6 Australia 5s '57	107	106¾	106¾
3 Australia 6s '58	102½	102½	102½
3 Austria 7s '57	10³⁄₃₂	10³⁄₃₂	10³⁄₃₂
4 Beri City El 6s '55	28½	25½	25½
15 Brazil 8s '41	25½	25½	25½
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	84½	84½	84½
27 Brazil 6½s 27-57	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 Brazil C Ry 7s '52	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 Brisbane 5s '57	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Brisbane 5s '58	103	103	103
1 Brisbane 6s '50	103	103	103
14 Buenos A 4½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Buen A 3s '54	92	92	92
36 Buen A 4½s 4½s'77	62	62	62
2 Buen A 4½s 4½sAug'76	83	83	83
15 Buen A 4½s 4½sApr'76	83½	83½	83½
8 Canada 4s '60	107⅞	107½	107½
5 Canada 2¾s '61	99¼	99¼	99¼
14 Canada 2¾s '67	94½	94¼	94½
25 Canada 2½s '45	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '82	17½	17½	17½
4 Chile 7s '42	21	21	21
1 Chile 6s '60	20½	20½	20½
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	20½	20½	20½
10 Chile 6s '62	20½	20½	20½
4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	20½	20½	20½
3 Copenhag 5s '52	29	29	29
3 Copenhag 4½s '53	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
1 Copenhag Tel 5s '54	99	99	99
3 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	102	102	102
8 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	78½	78½	78½
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	96½	96½	96½
1 Denmark 5½s '55	107½	107½	107½
2 Denmark 4½s '62	103½	103½	103½
2 Ger Gov 5½s'65 ctf	102½	102½	102½
8 GerGovG5½s'65 unst	28	28	28
2 Ger Govt 7s '49	28	28	28
11 GtConElPap 7s '44	97½	97½	97½
1 GtConElPap 6½s '50	96½	96½	96½
3 Greek 6s '64	23½	23½	23½
5 Italy 7s 1951	24½	23½	24½
22 Japan 6½s '54	85½	85½	85½
1 Japan 6½s '54 Rye	85½	85½	85½
2 Jugoslav Ry 7s '57	41½	41½	41½
22 Krueger&T 7s '50 ct	39½	39½	39½
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	12½	12½	12½
2 Mex ss ass and '33	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Mex 1s 4s ass and '45	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Milan City 6½s '52	63½	63½	63½
1 Minas Geraes 6s '58	21¼	21¼

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, Personals $5 for $1. Kiddie Cards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request samples. Terry Studios, 300 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Bigger profits selling finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious boxes. Combination offer. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-32, Mass.

SELL 50 Christmas Card folders with name imprinted; excellent line; for $1.00. Good profits, start now; samples on request. Elmer Pease, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $38-$70.50; adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street.

CHICAGO—For rent, 4 rms.; Aug. 9 to 23; completely furnished; comfortable double bed with Beautyrest mattress, also inner spring studio couch; electric fans; clean, light, desirable; near 111 Central; $20 week. A-1, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET farm home for vacation or study; extensive views; good food; Christian Scientists preferred; references. Tel. Redding 69. ELBERT M. SANFORD, Redding Ridge, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET

CRESTWOOD, NEW YORK, 35 Avondale Road—House furnished or unfurnished; lease 1 to 5 years; 6 rooms, 1 bath, 2 lavatories; 2-car garage. Inquire M. J. LOGAN, Realtor, Reid Avenue, Crestwood, New York.

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WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commissions; nationally advertised line. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 498 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel 1913-J

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, Texas, The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas St., Tel. 3-7687

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery, 3 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 112, New York.

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN HAS several openings in its Educational Sales Department for cultured, capable women, 28-45. Income guarantee for first three months' work with average commission earnings of $45 a week and up. Expansion program has created openings throughout the country. Executives in metropolitan centers enable us to arrange for personal interviews. Write fully Miss Helen Gillett, Suite 1004 360 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SCHOOL teacher desires position instructor elementary secondary school; companion, personal secretary; go anywhere; 32 years old; college graduate. BETTY BISHOP, Irvington, Alabama.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
AN IDEAL LOCATION
to enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up
BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

TO LET—FURNISHED

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—5 bedroom house; near ocean, school and bus; fireplace, hot-water radiators; year's lease; $125 per month. OWNER, 163 Quincy Avenue, 821.41.

Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)

welcome at the City Hall, the King said:

"We cannot thank you enough for the kindness and warmth of the welcome you have given us. We are delighted to find ourselves among you once again to renew our increasing prosperity and happiness."

Disorders Laid to Extremists

Most of the disorders attending the visit broke out during the night prior to the arrival of the King on the Irish Border. But one explosion took place in Belfast near the procession route just after the royal couple had passed. It was stated by the police here, however, to have been a gas explosion due to a faulty main.

The border incidents, which included the burning of customs houses on both sides of the border, was thought to have been caused by extremist Republicans trying to prevent large numbers of Free State Loyalists making the trip to Belfast to see the King and Queen.

A railroad bridge near Dundalk, far from the route taken by the sovereigns, was dynamited 10 minutes after a crowded, Belfast-bound excursion train had passed.

The blast partially destroyed the span and severed telegraphic communications between Northern Ireland and the Free State. A train bearing 400 ex-servicemen and women was held up nearly three hours and arrived at Belfast too late for the passengers to see the royal procession.

Official Papers Destroyed

At Newry, which is in Eamon de Valera's constituency, armed men held back police with a machine gun. After setting fire to the customs post they went to a near-by farmhouse, ordered out the occupants, and set fire to the dwelling.

The damage from various fires along the frontier was placed unofficially at $50,000. Quantities of official papers and records were destroyed.

In one section of Belfast posters announced a meeting of the illegal Irish Republican Army to protest the King's visit. Armored cars hurried to the scene of the proposed meeting, but no members of the organization appeared. Houses in the district were searched for weapons.

A series of arrests followed the outbreaks. Several members of the Republican Army were arrested at Belfast last night.

Repercussions Awaited

The border incidents have an important bearing on present Irish questions, strengthening the claims of those who advocate continuation of partition between North and South Ireland.

Repercussions in Dublin are awaited with interest. For a long time now the Irish Republican Army has caused acute annoyance to Mr. de Valera. The organization was formed just before the World War in support of the home rule move.

Since then it has become far too extreme for Mr. de Valera, who was finally forced to declare it illegal as a result of its dangerous irresponsibility. Its meetings were also banned in the Free State. Nevertheless, its activities continue in South as well as North Ireland.

Incidents of Visit

As the royal yacht steamed up Belfast Lough for the Sovereigns' visit, it was met by a squadron of the Royal Air Force which flew overhead, and the accompanying vessels fired a salute of 21 guns.

When the Victoria and Albert berthed at Belfast, the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland, and the Duchess of Abercorn went on board and extended a cordial welcome to their Majesties on behalf of the people of Northern Ireland. The members of the Northern Ireland Cabinet were also presented to the King and Queen, together with representatives of the Harbor Board, the Belfast Corporation, and other civic and military and naval representatives.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Christmas Cards or box of 21 folders with Scripture Text to sell for $1. Send 60 cents for sample box. Also other assortments and personal Christmas Cards as low as $5 for $1 with name imprinted.
Federal Art Publishing Co.
116 Bedford Street Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—6-upper, white sink, screened porch, gas kitchen, oil heat, desirable location, near cars. Belmont 2930-M.

BOSTON, 99 Marlboro St.—Furnished living room apt.; light housekeeping, shower, bath; first floor; $35.

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140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The OLLFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-0300

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 429 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. Kirkland 6756.

YOUR time is valuable; our time is yours; we do apartment hunting, no expense to you; licensed salesman, Write Box H-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 81 Street, 81 East (Park Ave.)—Living room 20' x 20'; bedroom, bath, kitchenette; desirable for two men.

QUINCY, MASS.—3 airy rooms; garden outlook; nr. trains and trolley; month of Aug. or shorter. Reas. Evenings. Grs. 0264-J.

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N. Y. C., 81 Street, 81 East (Park Ave.)—Entire second floor; will decorate and arrange to suit tenant.

APARTMENTS WANTED

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PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

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STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., in the Berkshires—Have room for boy, Christian Scientist, between the ages of 7-12; only one boy, age 8, in family. MRS. L. BROWN, P. O. Box 283, Phone 339.

SUPERVISED outdoor vacation for girls, 12-16; swimming, boating, camping trips under experienced camp counselor; 2 weeks $25. Write Winifred E. Sanders, Mirror Lake, New Hampshire

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ROOMS AND BOARD

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Local Classified

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Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
200 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

PENN LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
Lumber—Trim—Millwork
Doors, Screens, Building Materials and Paints
163 Railroad Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Bergen 3-2066

LEONIA

A. J. VOLK CO.
MORTICIANS SINCE 1868
The Colonial Home
TRANSCK 6-0202
Mortuary
HOBOKEN 3-0830

MAPLEWOOD

Announcing
Pick up and delivery lubrication service between the hours of 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, *including* washing all windows inside and out, cleaning upholstery and floor mats, checking tires, battery, water and lights. NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Four Square Esso Station

Springfield Avenue and Pierson Road
South Orange 2-9792
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.
RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY
Rugs Insured While in Our Care
STORAGE
John Paterson, Pres.
Harry Easton, Mgr.
70 S. 9th St., Newark Market 3-2048

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 3-1200
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Attractive Summer Meals!!!
MOULDS!!! FREEZERS!!!
GADGETS!!!
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: MO 2-3210—2-3211

The Best Laundry
Hand Work—Personal Professional Service under the Supervision of
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
26 years' experience
We Specialize in Table Linens
14 ALVIN PLACE, Upper Montclair
Montclair 2-3013

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—Jeweler
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1500 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
301 MAIN STREET OR. 3-3147
NEAR DAY STREET

WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL
Try our Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
STRAWBERRY ICE, STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY
16 MAIN STREET, WEST ORANGE
Or. 3-7945

PATERSON

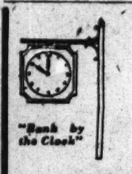
RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

OTTO FISCHER
Stationers and Printers
Textile Designing Paper Carried in Stock
6 Smith Street Sher. 2-3412

Island Park Florist
Middle West B'way Bridge
A 25% reduction on all purchases on regular prices up to September 1st.
Sher. 2-9206 Free Delivery

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



The STATE TRUST Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
"Bank by the Clock"
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.
For prompt service and moderate prices consult us. We dye shoes any color to match your gown.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
304 E. FRONT ST., opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PLFD 6-2637

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
LILLIAN ABRAMS and CORA E. NEIGHBOR
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address 204 East 8th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone PLFD. 6-3668

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
Beauty Shoppe
Preston Street Hack 2-0610
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING SYSTEM

A. HANSEN
2 Overpeck Ave.
Hack. 3-1663

PAINTING
DECORATING

EMIL GEHM
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314
Property Management
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009

HENRY C. LUDEWIG
Hardware — Paints
House Furnishings
"AUTHORIZED NORGE DEALER"

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 0-0999 IRV. MITTAG

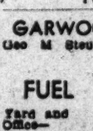
SUMMIT

Insulate with
Schundler Mica Pellets
Fireproof—Waterproof
Vermin Proof
Let us estimate—No obligation
Summit Insulation Co., Inc.
63 Baltusrol Road, Summit, N. J.
PHONE SU 6-4083

TEANECK

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-3700
TEANECK 6-0788 443 CEDAR LANE

ESTELLE'S BEAUTY SALON



"Any Three Items $1.00"
Permanent Waving $3.00 up
Haircutting, Tinting, etc.

TRENTON

Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
418 West Hanover St. Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

H. M. VOORHEES
BEAUTY SALON
Machineless Permanents, $7.50 up
Other Permanents, $5.85 up
TEL. 2-1151

WESTFIELD

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
138 EAST BROAD STREET

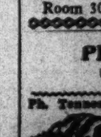
Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats · Poultry · Groceries
Fruits · Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo M Steuernagel M W Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
617 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-3102

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"



Appel JEWELER
Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Shopping advertisements are read in many cases as carefully as the news columns. Watch the advertisements to keep up to date on the offerings of the shopping centers. Read the advertisements regularly to make the most economical purchases and to take advantage of the shopping opportunities.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

(Continued)

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MEYER
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-613
9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frost, Reycroft & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Fur Coats "1938" Styles in Special Event. Buy on Payment Plan if you wish.

HARRISBURG

I. L. DAUGHERTY
Second at State
Choice Table Groceries
Fresh Meat and Poultry
Refreshing Summer Beverages
Clicquot Club
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
Phone 8274

HAROLDS
CLEANERS and DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

Be Kind to Your Clothes
Telephone 2—4266
Model
CLEANERS-HATTERS-TAILORS-FURRIERS
1210 NO. THIRD STREET
826 NO. THIRD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
Ardmore, Pa.
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats
for Women

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

SOUSAN'S PHARMACY
TOILETRIES — NOVELTIES
LUNCHEONETTE
8023 York Road

BRAUER CHEVROLET
Township Line, Elkins Park, Penna.
Ogontz 172 Majestic 1116

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

We Stock Many Monitor-Advertised Items, including
Clicquot Club
PALE DRY GOLDEN GINGER ALE
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

MAX KARP
CLEANING—DYEING
We do our own cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

gifts
full line of elizabeth arden toilet preparations.
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

PHILADELPHIA

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9238

Fit Guaranteed
4 SHIRTS $20
Made to Measure
GEORGE M. SCHALLES
Room 303, 1512 Walnut St., Phila.

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Ph. Tennessee 3060 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Eternal Shampoo Tint for Faded Gray Hair
Bonce—One Minute Frederics Wave
69 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Beechview

$2.50 to $10.00
Children $1.50 and up
Finger Wave 25c and 35c
Open Tues., Fri. and Sat. Until 8 P. M.
Permanent Wave
WILLIAMS BEAUTY SALON
1809 Broadway Avenue
Lee-1851 Beechview, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7043
9:30 to 11:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
827-835 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

Factory-to-You Delivery will save you $60 on the initial cost of an
Allied Electric REFRIGERATOR $154.95
6.51 cu. ft. all porcelain model.
Exclusive with POMEROY'S
Reading's Electrical Center!

SCRANTON

TIRES
Long-Wearing—Safe—Economical
Narish Garage and Service Station
N. Main Avenue and Green Ridge Street

SAUL RUBINOW Printing
334 Adams Avenue Phone 8553

C. M. DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing.

Besançon Florist
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE
Tel.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Twisting a well-known proverb on the subject of the type of company a man should keep, we have:

E JET OY DTIST TIN YI JXRV

LQ NVG RIJAETQ VG DGGAY

EY NVG RIJAETQ VG DGGAY

IXN IU.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Sea which extends along the west coast of the Balkan Peninsula —— add the number of letters in the name of the country to the west of this Sea ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the Gulf at the northern end of this Sea ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Sea located between this Sea and the Mediterranean Sea ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the strait between these two last-named Seas ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

E I M P R S S

Which Would Be the More Profitable?

Which would be the more profitable to purchase—some stock costing 75 and paying 5 per cent, or some stock costing 90 and yielding 6 per cent?

No Noise Abatement Here!

Can you identify each of the noises listed below with its source? The first has been checked as usual by way of example:

1	purr	turkey	
2	toot	steam	
3	whinny	cat	✓
4	grunt	bells	
5	buzz	whistle	
6	clink	pig	
7	rustle	horse	
8	gobble	coins	
9	chime	bees	
10	hiss	silk	

(Answers Appear On This Page.)

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Motoraids

For Smoother Driving

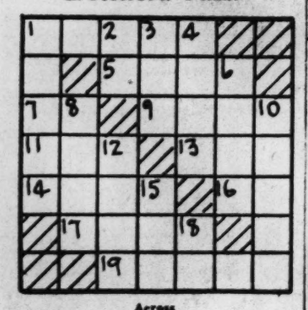
By lessening the air pressure in the left front tire of the automobile, the car will hold the road better, particularly on curves, doing away with much of the bounce and skid in passing over rough surfaces, besides lending assurance in passing other vehicles.

Also, the arms will be less fatigued on long drives, because the curve of the road, in driving on the right side, demands a continuous pull on the wheel to the left.

If the air pressure usually carried in the front tires is from 20 to 27 pounds, the left tire should be about 2 pounds less than the right tire; from 28 to 35 pounds reduce the left tire about 3 pounds, and if 36 to 45 pounds is usually carried the left tire should carry about 4 pounds less pressure.

—G. R., Phoenix, Ariz.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Girl's name
6—Whip
7—Preposition
9—Prejudice
11—Tree
13—Winged
14—Disturbance
16—Conjunction
17—Verbal
18—Notable period

Down

1—Hinder
2—Dye
3—Seize suddenly
4—Continent
5—Luminous circle
8—Medley
10—Girl's name
12—A greater quantity
15—Strike lightly
16—Interjection

Answers Appear Elsewhere

Brevities

Humorist: In the opinion of a visitor, a jarring note is struck in old-world English inns by modern notices on the walls. Does he suggest that an inscription over a low doorway should read Ducke Ye Nutte?

Punch: A correspondent puts forward the surprising suggestion that the buttons on new shirts ought to be fixed on with the same loving care as the price labels.

Whitstitt Impressions: Ever notice that the fellow who is always in a hurry is usually late?

Discipline

I watched a cardinal insist
That all her fledgling brood
Lift wings above the morning mist
In test of altitude.

Now when I see a redbird fly
Like feathered flame upon the wind,
I think my dreams might soar as high
If they were disciplined.
—H. H. H., in Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Paul's Nephew

When Paul had been placed by the Roman authorities in the castle at Jerusalem to save him from the wrath of his own countrymen, a group of more than 40 of the more fanatic Jews sought for his release, ostensibly that he might be questioned by the Sanhedrin, but actually that they themselves might lay their hands upon him and kill him.

Learning of this dastardly plot, Paul's nephew, his "sister's son" (Acts 23:26) warned his uncle of what was about to happen, whereupon the apostle had him tell his tale to the military commander of the fortress. "The chief captain," as our Common Version calls him, heard in some detail the news that the young man had brought; and, having sent him home with a strict warning to keep his own counsel in the matter, the captain at once took steps to have Paul brought under strong guard down to the port of Caesarea, lest he should be lynched at Jerusalem.

Each to His Own

In his recent "Musical Memories," Mr. Herman Darewski tells of meeting De Groot, the celebrated violinist, at a moment when an excited Frenchman rushed into his dressing room to congratulate him on his playing. "As a fellow artist I say you are wonderful! Your skill—oh, it is superb! . . . Ah, yes, you love your instrument, just as I do mine, is it not so?"

Thinking that he had met a fellow musician, and overwhelmed by the compliments, De Groot endeavored to square matters by saying how much he had enjoyed the Frenchman's performance, concluding with the question: 'By the way, what is yours—your instrument, I mean?"

And in the affectionate tones that one might employ when speaking of one's beloved Stradivarius, the Frenchman, turning his eyes heavenward, answered, "It is the trapeze!"—New Outlook.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A man is known not so much by the company he keeps as the company he keeps out of.

Factual Figuring: S (Adriatic) plus S (Italy), minus S (Venice), times S (Ionian), divided by T (Otranto) equals S.

Letter Juggling: Simpers, Impress.

Which Would Be the More Profitable?: Both investments would be equal.

No Noise Abatement Here!: purr—cat; toot—whistle; whinny—horse; grunt—pig; buzz—bees; clink—coins; rustle—silk; gobble—turkey; chime—bells; hiss—steam.

You Get Four Guesses—What Are They?

Monitor Camera Club from B. Alex Bollinger, Indianapolis The Items Are Identified Elsewhere on This Page

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Musical Parcel

This has proved an excellent game, and it also enables one to make a few little gifts. These "prizes" must be small, flat and uncrushable. They must be made ready before the party, each one being wrapped separately in six to eight different layers of paper and string (different colored tissue papers are effective).

The players sit in a circle, and there is music as for musical chairs. One parcel is given out, and is handed from one player to another without pause till the music stops, when the player then holding it starts to unwrap it; but he must pass it on at once (in whatever condition) when the music re-starts. No unwrapping must be done while the music lasts.

The player who gets to the thing inside keeps it, and another parcel is handed out.—V. M. G., Birmingham, Eng.

Daily Anecdote

A Mother's Kiss

Early in his life, the mother of Benjamin West recognized his natural bent toward art.

One day he sketched a picture of his infant sister, as she lay asleep in her cradle; and so striking was the likeness that his mother beheld it with admiration and pressed a kiss on Benjamin's cheek.

Recalling the incident many years later, the great artist exclaimed, "That kiss made me a painter."

Sunbonnet Sue

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Means of Identification

The problem each summer and winter of finding the right screen and storm sash for the right window, gave a young boy an idea which brought supply. He found that hardware stores carry little numbered push buttons for this purpose—one button with a number to be put on the window sill, while a corresponding numbered button is put onto the screen or storm sash.

He purchased some of these numbered buttons and went from door to door in the neighborhood, offering to equip the screens and storm sash with them. Most people had never known that such means of identification might be had, and were willing to have the installation made.

The boy went to several near-by towns doing this work, and developed a neat income.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Sacrifice

In youth my wilful hands crocheted
What pleased me first of all;
I took the strands of time and made
Myself a crimson shawl.

I later prayed that I might lend
The world some lovely thing;
Then learned that I should have to spend
Self for its fashioning.
—H. H. H., in Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Member Missing*

By Le Pelley

THE THREE BOYS CURL UP TOGETHER.—AND NIGHT SLIPS BY.... THEN IN THE MORNING
URR-UGH— I FEEL AS IF I'VE BEEN SLEEPING IN A BRICK YARD
NO FUN TO SLEEP LATE ON THIS KIND OF BED
WHERE'S MARMADUKE
HE OUGHT TO BE RIGHT HERE BESIDE YOU— UNLESS WE DREAMED ALL THAT LAST NIGHT!
MARMADUKE!!!
THAT'S STRANGE— SKIDMORE—SINGAPORE— AND NOW MARMADUKE!!
I THINK WE OUGHT TO TIE OURSELVES TOGETHER AND GO BACK TO CAMP....

Animal Town—*A Great Adventure Starts*

By Dummer

WHAT DO YOU SAY TO GOING DOWN IN SOUTH AFRICA LOOKING FOR DIAMONDS?
A WONDERFUL IDEA
I WOULD MUCH RATHER HUNT FOR NUTS
WHAT ARE YOU DOING STOW-A-WAY MOUSE?
I WISH TO HELP, I'M LIFTING ALL I CAN
I THOUGHT THESE SUPPLIES WERE VERY LIGHT
KING LEO THE LION SENDS HIS MESSENGER WITH BEST WISHES FOR THEIR TRIP
DUMMER
SO LONG! UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY
ANIMAL TOWN
OUR ANIMAL TOWNERS ARE OFF ON A TRIP TO SOUTH AFRICA TO HUNT FOR DIAMONDS. GREAT ADVENTURES ARE IN STORE FOR THEM

In Lighter Vein

A Trusty

Two worthies were boasting about their native towns.

"Oor Provost wears a chain," declared the one impressively.

"We dinna hae tae keep oors on a chain," retorted the other. "We let him gang loose."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Aftenposten, Oslo

"Go on, be a sport! Tell me what tricks I must be able to do to get in!"

Helping Papa

Mother: "How did papa's new book get in this condition?"

Tommy: "Why, mamma, I heard papa say several times last night that the book was too dry for him, so I put it in the sink and turned the water on it."—Windsor Star.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Correcting Minutes

Question: It has just been discovered that in the minutes of a Board meeting held last year, statements were made which were erroneous, although believed to be true at the time they were written. They were no part of any motion—simply explanatory. It is very desirable that they be deleted from the minutes. Is there any way in which this can be done without taking it up at a corporate meeting? The minutes are of last year's Board. The term of some of the members expired and new members were elected the first of this year.

Answer: If, after minutes are approved, it is discovered that they are erroneous in some respect, correction may be made at any time by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. The procedure is the same as amending something previously adopted. Such correction does not of course affect any action that may have been taken; it affects only the record.

In the case of a board, a vote of a majority of the board members would be sufficient to correct the minutes, provided all are present who originally approved them. In this case, since the personnel of the board has changed, it would seem more in keeping with the basis of parliamentary law to require a two-thirds vote to make the correction.

Quotation For Today

MAKE yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world.—Carlyle.

Hardy Roses

She was purchasing her spring seeds for her garden, and her questioning was boring the salesman to the point of exasperation.

"And oh, by the way," she continued, "what is a hardy rose?"

"A hardy rose, madam," replied the seedsman slowly, "is one that will allow you to dig it up every morning and night to see if it is taking root!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

In Aberdeen

Small Boy: "A loaf of bread, please."

Baker: It's gone up another halfpenny."

Boy: "When did it go up?"

Baker: "Only today."

Boy: "Well, give me one of yesterday's, then."—L. M. S. Magazine.

Rules for the Snob

During a discussion on social happiness Lord Houghton produced the reply of the perfect, self-satisfied snob.

"Social happiness," said he, "consists in being asked everywhere and going nowhere."

—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Revived

"Radio has brought to life again the old 'Pat and Mike' joke."

"Yes—the comedians pat themselves on the back after telling 'em before the mike."

Aha!

Employer: "Are you married, young man?"

Applicant: "Oh, no, sir—I'm entirely dependent on myself for support."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All for One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montclair, N. J.

The smiling face of Rocco has been familiar to patrons of the Harris Department Store for nearly 15 years. Whenever the weather is clear you'll find him tidying up the store front, polishing the brass panels, and greeting everyone with a cheery "Good morning."

Rocco bought a car with his modest savings, and every holiday he would invite his friends to go for mussels. The outlook for summer was a happy one, for mussels just do something to spaghetti!

But changed were all these happy plans. A reckless driver, a collision—and Rocco's car was towed to the junk yard, a total wreck! Two recently purchased tires and the registration plates were the only things salvaged. The outlook for summer was far from a happy one now. Still Rocco smiled and was glad no one was badly hurt.

About a week later a car pulled up in front of Rocco's door and six of his friends got out. Rocky (to use his more familiar name) was glad to see them and invited them in; but they all stood in a row and just grinned.

"See, Rocky, those are your tires on the car!"

Rocky was glad his friends could use them.

"See, Rocky, those are your license plates!"

Rocky, slightly puzzled, smiled and said he was glad.

"See, Rocky, here is your key!"

Rocky wondered what he could do with it.

"See, Rocky, it fits this car!"

Rocky was now really puzzled.

"See, Rocky, this is your car!"

Then while the bewildered Rocky stood looking at the car, everyone talked at once. "Yes, it is really Rocky's car. Yes, we have all chipped in. Yes, now we can go for mussels again. Yes, it is going to be a happy summer!"

Then everyone laughed, laughed very much, laughed till the tears came. Anyway, everyone was happy—including Rocco!

Always Plenty of Work

It is not employment or unemployment that matters. It is work that is of consequence. The trouble in all this is that everyone is talking about the wrong thing.

There is plenty of work for everyone, and it is not possible for any man to do useful work without in some fashion receiving adequate payment.

I have often thought that if the jobless in the big cities would set to work at work they see everywhere waiting to be done, they would quickly find that they had made good jobs for themselves.

The work is always there, but what men wait for is employment.

More men seek wages than seek work. If work be put first, then we shall get somewhere, for the amount of work to be done is always unlimited. The amount of work to be done never fails, only the money to pay for work seems to fail. But the money will not fail if the mind be constantly on the work instead of on the wages or the profits. The work will then provide both the wages and the profits.—Optimist, in Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Four Guesses

1. Thumb tack.
2. Nail file.
3. Toothbrush.
4. Rolled oats.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Scottsboro—Prejudice vs. Justice

FOUR Negro boys who until last week had seen only the inside of Alabama jails for six and a half years are now enjoying their freedom in New York. Not only freedom, but a great deal of attention from members of their race and others interested in the much-publicized Scottsboro case. Five other defendants are in prison, but only one of them under the death sentence which once hung over seven of the nine, and it is said the one capital sentence is likely to be commuted.

Such is the outcome of a case that has been twice to the United States Supreme Court, has been back and forth in state courts, has been changed from its original venue, has involved four trials for the alleged ringleader and, as to one or another of the defendants, has been before eleven separate juries. A case like this does not become a *cause célèbre* because of the importance of the individuals involved, but rather because of a broad conflict of deep-rooted interests or feelings which it represents.

When Americans read of the problems of minorities, subject races or depressed classes in central Europe, the Near-East or far-off India, they have in general a comfortably detached feeling about such questions, seldom realizing that they have been living for years with such problems in their own United States with several minority racial groups. Of these the colored race is the most conspicuous. The problem of minorities is always to assure them on the one hand against oppression, and on the other to curb their own possible excesses.

The Scottsboro case illustrates a common characteristic in the warping of justice against minority races—namely, the tendency to generalize against all members of the race for the shortcomings of some of them, or to hold that members of the minority group must be deprived of legal rights lest the dominance of the ruling group be jeopardized.

There were times when the word of an Indian would not be accepted in certain American local courts against the word of a land-grabbing white man. The anti-Semitic prejudice which many believe warped the trial of Leo Frank was a counterpart of the closed mind which in France had kept Captain Dreyfus on Devil's Island. Many an immigrant laborer in the United States doubtless has felt it hopeless to try to collect wages due from an unscrupulous employer. On the other hand, verdicts in suits against insurance and railroad companies often indicate that bigness can be made a victim of sentimentality.

Race or group prejudice blurs distinctions which ought to be made on the basis of the facts. The statement of the prosecutor in dismissing the charges against four of the Scottsboro boys makes it clear that there was never more than a very slender case against two of the defendants and that they with two others who were minors stood on very different footing from the rest. Yet the long string of jury convictions makes it appear that color was part of the indictment.

The "compromise" result as to the various Scottsboro defendants has been criticized as full of legal inconsistencies and as a compound of expediency with justice. But whatever the shortcomings, which may yet be subject to executive adjustment, the case has marked some important advances in American justice. The Supreme Court rulings requiring adequate counsel and discountenancing arbitrary racial exclusion from juries are landmarks, and the growth of sentiment in the South for judicial process in preference to lynch law is extremely heartening. Equally important may be the example of looking with discrimination at the facts.

Political Winds Over Gotham

THE passing of Tammany Chief James J. Dooling has revealed well in advance of the 1937 New York City mayoral contest the depth of internecine division among the old-time ward-heeler invincibles. Friends and foes alike remember Dooling as an able and respected lawyer, untouched by scandal of any sort, distinctly a new-era district chieftain. Mr. Dooling, product of a typical district clubhouse dynasty, had made a career sufficiently apart from the old discredited Hall to emerge as its man of the moment in 1934.

However, hand-picked by New Deal forces to bring the Wigwam into conformity with the James A. Farley plan for a city-wide union of boroughs, as compared with the Tammany orthodoxy of preeminence, he swiftly ran into the necessity of compromise with old-line elements.

Mr. Dooling's passing alters the situation in New York City's Democratic camp only by way of sharpening the element of division. It helps to further the schemes of the New Deal hierarchy in the outlying four boroughs, but at the same time affords to espousers of nonpartisan rule a major opportunity to strike a second, even more resounding, blow in the cause of efficient city management, for which Tammany has so long been the antonym in the nation. Out of the pre-election scramble in New York City, nonpolitical rule emerges more than ever the only possible independent voting choice.

Bringing Home the Bowl

AMERICA'S day has come again in tennis. By winning the Davis Cup at Wimbledon, the United States has fought its way back to the pinnacle after a lapse of exactly ten years. Not since the collapse of the seven-year reign of Big Bill Tilden and his American cohorts before the withering drives of those bounding Frenchmen, Lacoste and Cochet, at Germantown, in 1927, has the United States had possession of the trophy which symbolizes world supremacy in this fine sport.

The cup which Dwight F. Davis gave to the world of amateur tennis at the turn of the century is coming back overflowing with recollections of one of the most thrilling, hard-fought matches the sport has ever seen. The 4—1 sweep of the "kid team" of Budge, Parker and Mako in the challenge against Britain was unquestionably a team victory. Nevertheless every Davis Cup winner seems to have its key man. Last year, Fred Perry was the anchor man of a great British team. This time, red-headed Donald Budge, veteran at twenty-two, was the "old reliable" of the victorious American company. Not since Brookes and McLoughlin carried a set to 17—15 nearly twenty-five years ago has Davis Cup competition witnessed anything like that 15—13 set between Budge and Hare in the opening of the challenge round.

If one were to call the turning point of America's fortunes at Wimbledon, Budge's thrilling battle against the German Baron von Cramm in the inter-zone finals deserves the call. It will be a long time before Budge's gallant comeback is forgotten. His uphill triumph after dropping the first two sets is an epic of championship play.

Donald Budge should become a worthy successor to Bill Tilden, redoubtable kingpin of America's previous Davis Cup reign. But the Wimbledon victory was far from a one-man show. After all, it was Frankie Parker's tantalizing lobs that clinched the cup for the American boys. His straight-set victory over Charles E. Hare in the deciding contest was all the more significant because of his early setback at the hands of Bunny Austin. When all is said and done, the 1937 portion of the Davis Cup holds glory enough and thrills enough for all who helped to win it.

Merit for the Merit System

"CIVIL service reform is so fundamental that all other reforms must rest on it," said Charles W. Eliot, and more recently Dr. Harold W. Dodds has expressed the sentiment of many in declaring a second Civil Service reform is needed like the one which swept the United States in the 1880's.

Recommendation by the Brookings Institution "that in the interests of economy and efficiency the merit system be extended to the bulk of the employees not now under it" is only one of numerous recent reminders that the nation has on its hands a spoils problem of tremendous magnitude. Even the declared willingness of President Roosevelt to extend the examination system of selection to all except the policy forming officials of the Government in connection with his reorganization stands in danger of running aground on the shoals of patronage-hungry congressmen importuned by political job seekers.

While everybody pays lip service to the merit system of government personnel selection, the houses of Congress go on quietly whittling off the civil service requirements from almost every new bureau or unit that is set up, from the farm tenancy and crop insurance bills down to the appropriations to assist the New York and San Francisco expositions. By this method, although the absolute number of employees under civil service regulations is higher than in the past, the proportion or percentage of employees so covered in the expanded federal bureaucracy since 1932-1933 is lower than it has been in any other administration since that of McKinley.

The Brookings Institution report to Senator Harry F. Byrd's special committee on reorganization makes some practical recommendations for breaking down some of the arguments, most of them specious, that have been raised against the needed extension of the classified service.

The experts who have made the present study advise that the Civil Service Commission enlist the co-operation of the scientific, technical and professional bureaus of the government in giving and grading examinations in their respective fields at least until such time as it can greatly strengthen its examining corps. This would have a doubly beneficial effect. It would help in all probability to make the examinations more practical in the first place and secondly would enable the rolls to be made up from the results much more rapidly than is possible with the present limited clerical staff of the commission.

For a personnel bureau that serves or should serve all the government departments, the Civil Service Commission is seriously under-equipped. Members of Congress instead of passing bills for new agencies outside the civil service would do well to provide a larger appropriation for that commission. For it certainly is true that an extension of the merit system to make a career service for the greater portion of the positions now under the thumb of patronage would be "in the interests of economy and efficiency."

Riviera—French, English

Critic's Holiday

CANNES, FRANCE

ALONG the Côte d'Azur from St. Raphael to Cannes runs the Corniche d'Or, a road newer than the Grande Corniche and less famous, but rivaling it in beauty of scenery. On one side the Mediterranean with its endless bays and coves, on the other the mountains. By the roadside little resorts with blue-and-red-shuttered houses and hotels, and beaches dotted with orange, red, blue and green bathing tents and parasols. Everywhere the brightest of colors.

St. Raphael and Cannes are the most French of the larger Riviera centers we have seen. They are chips of Paris that have landed on the Mediterranean shore. The narrow streets and the house fronts with their balconied French windows seem the prototype of a musical comedy backdrop. In some of the shops one speaks English, but with a strong French accent. Even the American Express office in Cannes seems foreign.

Our own French conversation continues to produce hilarious results. A French maitre d'hôtel cannot, of course, rival his English confrères in gravity of demeanor, but he still is very correct. I badly upset our head waiter at Agay more than once. First, on the day I asked him if I did not speak French like a Parisian. He had to laugh outright at that. Again when, wanting a finger-bowl, I invented "bain-des-doigts." I contend it was a good invention, but it seems the correct expression is "rince-bouche"—much less elegant, I think. And then there was a shopgirl in St. Raphael. I apologized for my French, which I described as "sale." She quickly assured me that while my French was "mal," it was by no means "sale." She had heard worse, I take it.

* * *

The English travelers here for the most part don't even attempt to speak French; they just wait until somebody comes who can speak English. Their conversation must be mostly with concierges or among themselves.

Some of the English in France are funnier than Americans. At Agay we liked to watch an English couple on the beach. Each of them first spread out an enormous bath towel on the sand. Then they removed their robes, put on their sun glasses, and methodically went through the long rite of rubbing lotions into their skin. When this was at last accomplished, they carefully arranged their pillows and other accoutrements and lay down uncomfortably to get as much enjoyment as they conscientiously could out of the sun and air. Meanwhile the French and even the American visitors were having a good time.

There is Cannes, with its big yachts and its big hotels and its big villas. There is also Super-Cannes, up on the mountain. Occasionally one has to do the tourist things, so we went up on the funicular. You pay a little for the autobus, a little more for the funicular and a little less for the privilege of mounting to the rickety observation post. Then you have tea on the terrace. The view is fine, but much like any other view from a similar height.

* * *

Even in trade you encounter the French genius for charm and wit of expression. For the whole funicular enterprise seems to be run for the benefit of a perfume business, which announces on placards that you will find all its employees as amiable as a mother who wants to marry off her daughter.

Nice is the most English and the most ugly of the Riviera resorts. Founded in pre-Christian times, it was "discovered" by the English a century or more ago. They are responsible for the Promenade des Anglais and for some of the hideous buildings which line it. Most hideous of them all is the Jetée-Promenade Casino, projecting out into the water. It's more dreadful than the Albert Memorial. But nearly everything on the water front is in the worst Victorian taste. It all looks like Coney Island without the concessions.

Moreover, you discover that the famous beach has no sand. It's all stones. This, however, is characteristic of the Riviera. There are sandy beaches at Cannes, Juan-les-Pins and some of the smaller resorts, but nothing to compare with Bermuda or Nantasket, for example. It's because of the mountains, I suppose.

The drift nowadays, they tell us, is westward from Nice. A drift away from Nice in any direction would be understandable. If you must have a fashionable place to stay, on the Riviera, let it be Cannes. But if you want to enjoy the coast at its best, choose one of the smaller towns.

L. A. SLOPER

Mirror of World Opinion

British Shipping Improved

THE world shipping outlook is favorable. And despite the fact that Britain's share of world ocean-going tonnage has declined from one-half before the War to around one-third, and that British ships now carry two-fifths as against one-half of world maritime trade, the position of the British shipping industry is immensely strong. . . . Wages have been increased, fuel costs have risen and, at times, bunker coal has been in short supply, while loading and unloading charges are higher as are also costs of new construction. Operating costs are probably up by 15 per cent on the year and costs of new tonnage by some 30 per cent. But freights have jumped by as much as 150 per cent over the year in certain cases. In fact, the time charter rate, which is the most significant pointer to the anticipated trend, though it fell slightly in June is 184.5 per cent higher than it was a year ago.—*London Financial News.*

More Light Needed

Exit the Fall River Line

IT IS true that I have not stepped aboard a Fall River Liner since I was ten years old, so perhaps my impressions are not particularly valuable. And yet it is something, you will admit, to have made approximately fifty trips on these trim white side-wheelers before I reached the age of ten. Anyone in my case would hardly accept the abandonment of such a steamship line without a tremor. It would be as though a part of one's private stage-setting, long accustomed and appropriate, had suddenly collapsed in the wings.

We had occasion to journey often back and forth between New York and Boston, in those days when there were no powerful motorcars and air-conditioned trains; so my mother believed that the simplest means of travel with two small children was by the Fall River Line. One put the children to bed; and they slept peacefully until the morning, when one dressed them and took them ashore. That was all there was to it.

But perhaps not quite all—not from the viewpoint of the children. My sister was too young, I think, to have had much satisfaction from the experience; but I was all of four years older, and I find there are a number of recollections which I can recover.

* * *

In the first place, we had to cross Brooklyn Bridge, which was a breath-taking adventure. Those enormous cables which shut in the narrow pathway where the street cars ran and the carriages rolled; they throbbed a little and one could hear the wind singing in their twisted lengths. And between them one caught glimpses of unimaginable depths of blue river on which moved busily ferries and tugs and other craft. Our carriage would roll down the incline into the noisy city streets and jolt under several Elevated stations, until we came to the pier of the Fall River Line. Then out we tumbled, mother and Celia, our nurse, laden with children and rugs and bags and, I suppose, playthings. Away hurried the carriage over the cobblestones and we were taken in hand by the genial ship's people.

So far as I know, I never saw one of the captains in whose praise editorials and special articles have recently been eloquent: captains bluff and burly and bewhiskered, with blue uniforms and plenty of gold braid. I remember only the Negro waiters in the saloon where we were allowed to have our supper, in an exciting atmosphere of steam and stuffiness, sitting at long tables with voluminous white cloths. We must have been installed in our places so promptly that we missed the river traffic and the retreating warehouses and the dim reaches of Long Island Sound. Later we went out upon the deck, for we were never encouraged to linger in the public lounge where people sat idly on the upholstered sofas and chairs, where the chandeliers touched off the high lights of gilt decorations and where, always, an orchestra played. Outside it was windy. One's hand had to be tightly clutched, especially when rounding corners; sometimes, too, it would really be quite rough when near "Cape Hatteras" (as mother liked to call Point Judith, in fun). It made us feel we were really at sea.

Our staterooms, I think, were entered from the deck—not from an inside corridor as is usual nowadays. They were not commodious and we were put to bed without much ceremony. Once our nurse had to crawl down from the top berth and rescue the water pitcher which the ship's motion came perilously near to upsetting. Sometimes, too, it was uncomfortably warm, inside this steamer which had lain all day at its dock with a summer sun beating down. Once it was so terrifyingly hot that father (father was not always with us on these voyages) insisted that we must be taken to a larger stateroom which might prove airier. He himself carried my small sister there in her nightgown, with bare feet dangling; and, shamefully, all the other passengers looking on and smiling indulgently. It was a long time before we forgot about that.

* * *

The Pilgrim or the Puritan or the Plymouth, whichever steamer we happened to be traveling on, stopped, of course, on the eastbound passage to debark the fashionable folk who summered at Newport. But we were mostly oblivious when that happened. Perhaps there were faint trampings along the red-carpeted corridors and the scraping of trunks and crates being pulled across gangways; but all that was nothing to us. For immediately it would be gray daylight; we were picked up and dressed and taken out to wait for the shore to come close. Then a train: that was unfailingly interesting, too; and a journey through the countryside, which was growing slowly lighter, until we walked down the train steps and along the platform of the old Providence Station, which once stood in Boston's present Park Square.

Once my small sister was crying bitterly and insuppressibly, for she had not enjoyed her voyage, it seems. Mother and our nurse being vastly occupied with her, I was burdened with a shawl-strap of rugs, far too large and heavy for me to carry. I felt much injured at this rank injustice done me, when I had behaved myself superbly and had not shed a single tear. But presently there was grandfather waiting in the station, and a doting aunt; so matters were soon put right.

* * *

"A social institution," people are fondly calling the ninety-year-old Fall River Line. In 1847 the first white side-wheeler was hailed as "much the largest and fastest steamer of her time." "Social institution"? I should think as much. Several Presidents and as many millionaires, they say, traveled by the Fall River Line as well as humble people like ourselves. Those from at home and abroad were proud to indulge their yearning for journeys on these steamers which grew more and more "palatial," until they had even oil paintings of heroic size on the landings of the grand stairways.

Yes, it is a good many years since I had any intimate acquaintance with a Fall River Liner; yet I find that they loom rather large in the background of my memories. The American scene will be the poorer, the less romantic, without them. For myself, I shall cling to my last impression of one of these gallant white steamers as it went cheerily on its way toward New York. It came so close to a point of land near New Bedford, where I was staying, that we thought perhaps it would ride right over the rocks and pastures, up to our door. Steam was coming smartly from its smokestacks, its sleek white sides gleamed in the sunset, and lights were beginning to flicker in those long rows of ports. So does the Fall River Liner sail forth forever beyond my point of vision.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

The Wide Horizon

Silk-Gloved Iron Hand

By H. H. Hilscher

MANILA, P. I.

ALTHOUGH Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands has been in Manila about four months, it is already apparent to political observers that his administration is destined to be one of decision and action. If the present trend is maintained, it can well presage a vital strengthening of American prestige in the Orient.

To date the actions of the new High Commissioner have met with the approval of the major Filipino interests of the Islands. And at the same time have been the point of attack by a military minority of the local press, which, some people believe, is opposing the office of the American High Commissioner on the theory that by so doing the day of Independence will be hastened.

The much publicized "toasting incident" has at a most strategic time made it plain to all nations that the Philippines are still under American sovereignty and that American sovereignty shall be respected. It cannot be interpreted nor should it be editorialized as an attempt on the part of the Commissioner to enhance his personal dignity.

The simple facts are that the Japanese Consul General was host at a reception at the Nippon Club honoring the Birthday of the Emperor. Mr. K. Uchiyama proposed a toast to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor. Second and *together* he proposed a toast to the President of the United States and to the President of the Philippine Islands. Then the Consul General made a short talk and what seemed to many to be an afterthought, he proposed a toast to the new American High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt who was a guest at the reception.

* * *

Later, an administrative letter was sent to all consuls of career by the American High Commissioner's office outlining the order of toasts to be proposed at consular parties. First to the sovereign of the nation in whose honor the party is given, Second to the President of the United States, third to the personal representative of the President of the United States and the representative of American sovereignty. Fourth to the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

The press kept the incident alive and all Manila-Americans, Europeans and Filipinos alike, were agog to see how the toasts would be given at the first formal banquet given by Mr. and Mrs. McNutt a few weeks ago, honoring the Vice-President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. The order of toasts was, first to the President of the United States, second to the People of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and to the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and third to the honor guest of the evening, the Vice-President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

It became apparent to all that a misinterpretation has been given to the entire matter; that the order applied only to Consular parties and in no way abridged the liberties of the Filipino. In essence the net result has been that notice was given that the American flag still flies in the Islands.

The effect of the toasting incident has been salutary to American prestige and quietly has met with the approval of foreign nationals.

A corollary request by the American High Commissioner's office to the Commonwealth Government was that correspondence with Foreign Consuls on subjects involving foreign relations be routed through the High Commissioner's office.

* * *

In short, as the Philippines are still under American sovereignty, consular matters should be handled by the American Government as provided by law.

The apparent reason for this request was that a tendency had grown up to handle subjects directly between certain consulates and the Commonwealth Government, in the interim between the departure of the former High Commissioner, Frank Murphy, and the arrival of the new appointee.

In June, Mr. McNutt again exerted the influence of his office by calling attention to a violation of the terms of the London Sugar Agreement. Mr. McNutt voluntarily reported shipments of 4000 tons of sugar at dumping prices from Manila to Hong Kong and requested the Commonwealth Government to refuse export permits on a reported 23,000 tons destined to violate the London Agreement. The Commonwealth Government immediately replied to the High Commissioner that no export permits would be granted.

The significance of this incident is that the violation was reported by the High Commissioner two days in advance of its protest by any signator to the London Agreement.

The State Department at Washington approved and commended the High Commissioner for his promptness in handling the matter. And again numerous foreign nations became aware that America was still the sovereign nation of the Islands.

Thus it is apparent that a definite fillip has been given to American prestige in the Orient. And likewise it is apparent that Mr. McNutt, perhaps with positive instructions from the State Department, if he keeps up the present trend, will aid greatly in strengthening the standing of the American nation in the Far East.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JULY 28, 1937

Rock in a Quaking World

By the Marquis of Lothian

THE CONFERENCE OF THE Prime Ministers and other delegates of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which has recently ended, has been by far the most important of the series of imperial conferences which began as long ago as the 1887 Jubilee of Queen Victoria. It has been important for two main reasons. On the one hand it has been the first meeting since the decline in the authority of the League of Nations—which has been rapid after its failure in Abyssinia, and since the re-emergence of serious risk of world war through the present armament race. On the other hand, it has been the first meeting of the imperial conference since the passage of the Statute of Westminster in 1930 finally transformed the old Empire of Britain into an association of mainly independent nation states, in no way subordinate to one another but united by common purposes and by loyalty to a common non-political Crown.

The report of the proceedings of the imperial conference is not very explicit. It never is. As Mr. Neville Chamberlain said, the imperial conference is rather an occasion for taking counsel together than for coming to decisions. And at the final meeting every Prime Minister testified to the frankness and realism with which the fundamental problems of our time had been discussed behind the closed doors of the conference. But if one combines the official text with what newspapermen call the "inside information" which always circulates outside, it is possible to see that the conference marked a very definite stage both in the evolution of the Commonwealth itself and in its policy toward the rest of the world.

If one can summarize what has happened in a single sentence, it is this: Whereas since 1920 the nations of the Commonwealth have accepted the League of Nations both as the solution of their internal problems and as the sole foundation of their foreign policy, the British Commonwealth of Nations itself has now become their principal concern.

They profess and genuinely profess attachment to the "aims and ideals of the League of Nations" but they do not mention "collective security" and they clearly consider that its function is to promote peace "by methods of co-operation, joint inquiry and conciliation" rather than by military sanctions. While they hope for all-round disarmament, they support rearmament as an immediate policy, though each constituent part will take the measures it thinks best. But the

OFFICIAL GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937 © Bassano, Ltd., from Wide World Photos

Taken at St. James's Palace on June 15th. They Are as Follows: Seated, in Front Row, From Left to Right: Walter Nash, Finance Minister of New Zealand; Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Justice; Marquis of Zetland, Secretary of State for India; Prime Minister Michael J. Savage of New Zealand; Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada; Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain; Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons of Australia; Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog of South Africa; Sir Archdale Parkhill, Australian Defense Minister; N. C. Havenga, Finance Minister of South Africa; and Viscount Halifax, Lord President of the Council. Standing, in the Second Row, Left to Right, Are Senator Clarkson, Mr. William J. Jordan, Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, Mr. C. A. Dunning, Sir Samuel Hoare; Mr. T. A. Crerar, Mr. G. M. Huggins, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. Ba Maw, Mr. R. G. Casey, Mr. Wm. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. A. P. J. Fourie, Mr. Jan Mackenzie, Sir Zafrullah Khan. Standing, in the Back Row, Left to Right, Are Mr. Adlam, Mr. J. Christie, Mr. C. A. Berendsen, Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee, Dr. Oscar D. Skelton, Sir Maurice Hankey, Mr. Frank Strahan, Sir Rupert Bestwicke Howorth, Dr. H. D. J. Bodenstein, Mr. Nash

measures of rearmament which they commend are clearly measures which are designed to conduce to the security of the nations of the Commonwealth collectively and individually and to fulfillment of certain special regional obligations which individual members may assume and not as part of a world-wide system of collective action to prevent any alteration of the *status quo* except by agreement.

Speaking broadly, therefore, the primary result of the imperial conference has been a movement away from commitment to intervene in all the complexities and fears and hatreds of central and eastern Europe to a position far nearer that of the United States. This was further emphasized by the welcome it gave to the Australian proposal for a regional understanding and pact of non-aggression by the countries bordering on the Pacific.

* * *

On the economic side of the conference, the report declared, as is now common form, that "the outstanding feature of the discussion was the emphatic desire expressed by the representatives of every part of the British Commonwealth that all practical steps should be taken to secure the stimulation of international trade." What this declaration amounts to remains to be seen. There was a universal desire to co-operate with the United States in economic matters.

But the Dominions, especially Australia and New Zealand, are mainly concerned in practice to secure for their own farmers as large a share as possible of the British market—the only large market for agricultural products left in the world, and no nation in the present disturbed condition of the world is apparently willing to reduce to any large degree the high tariff protection to its home producers which they now enjoy.

There is certainly a far better understanding of the evils of high protection for everybody than was the case at the Ottawa conference six years ago. But progress toward freer trade is going to be a gradual process, and the conference left that process to be carried on by individual negotiation rather than by any concerted collective action by the conference itself.

Foreign affairs, defense, and economic problems occupied the center of the conference stage—as was natural, for the domestic policy of every country in the world is more dependent on what is happening on the international front than ever before. For the rest, it cleared up a few questions affecting nationality in a commonwealth of many nations each with a nationality law of its own; it gave encouragement to the development of air communications between the scattered parts of an association which is literally world-wide; it discussed the parallel question of shipping communications, especially in the Pacific, where British shipping is being thrust off the ocean by the heavily subsidized shipping of the United States and Japan; it had some discussion of the threatening situation in Palestine, and it decided to continue a standing joint deliberative Imperial Economic Committee on an enlarged scale till 1943.

I do not think there is any doubt that the British Commonwealth—the only working League of Nations in existence—has emerged stronger and more united from the events and deliberations of the last year. There are now no internal differences to disturb its mutual relations. For though Ireland abstained from attending the conference, there is a general belief that its relations with the Commonwealth, and especially with Great Britain, are gradually becoming more friendly. They may even become cordial once more as the generation which went through the "troubles" after the great war passes from power. There is recognition that all members of the Commonwealth have great interests and traditions in common.

* * *

If the authority of the British race is lessening and the power of other races and civilizations is increasing, within it, there is a growing sense that all have a common interest in the maintenance of democratic institutions which are now threatened both by subversion from within and by dictatorships from without. Its members also realize more clearly every day that while as individual states few, except Canada, can make certain of its own security in the event of general war, as a group they can present a very formidable defense as against attack. These considerations and the fact that they were able to deal collectively with the difficulties connected with King Edward VIII's abdication gave to the stately ceremonies of the Coronation a new significance and reality, as the crowning of a common King who is the symbol of a genuine underlying unity between many races, peoples and cultures, which today can find outward expression in no other way.

I think that the most important result of the conference will be the change it has registered in the attitude of the Commonwealth to the League of Nations and the consequences for foreign policy which are likely to follow. The nations of the Commonwealth have stepped down from a noble but rather visionary idealism to reality. The League of Nations represents a vision of what the world may some day become—a vision which should be steadily worked toward.

But in an age of intense nationalism, with divisions of race and color and political and economic creed more obvious and perhaps more acute than they have ever been—just because natural science is jostling mankind together as never before, through its contraction of time and space—the League cannot be made a system of world government. Even as a system of co-operation, it was fatally wounded at birth by the withdrawal of the United States. It has been hamstrung since because it has never been able to act as an instrument for the revision of the Treaty of Versailles but has rather been turned into a piece of machinery for maintaining intact the Treaties of Peace.

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Nor has the League been able to mitigate either economic nationalism or the reparations-war debt illusion which together produced the great depression. And when it came to resisting aggression, the experience both of Manchuria and Abyssinia has proved that its members are not willing to risk war except where their own vital interests are engaged.

The League has failed for the same reasons that caused the failure of the American Confederation between 1781 and 1789, and the disappearance of the illusion that it could be turned into a world government will make for the peace of the world.

The League as a vital piece of diplomatic machinery will recover, for a world-wide institution of this nature is necessary in a rapidly shrinking world. But it will never be able to discharge the functions which its champions have sought to impose upon it until its members are willing to pool some part of their sovereignty in a federation, and that they certainly are not ready to do today.

The Imperial Conference has quietly buried the impracticable aspects of the League of Nations. It has said, in effect, that the League cannot exercise universal functions until it is once more a universal body. And it has recognized that the immediate problem of today is not to create a new system of military sanctions against an aggression but to try to find a friendly solution of that German problem — which was created by the Treaty of Versailles, and is still the central obstacle to lasting peace—by urging that the Treaties of Peace should be separated from the Covenant of the League. It is clearly determined that so far as it can it will prevent the world being divided into two great alliances with Britain and France and Russia at the center of the one and Germany and Italy and Japan at the center of the other.

* * *

At the same time, it has recognized that the world is still a very dangerous place, with Europe in an anarchy of 26 fragments, with the Far East in an essentially unstable equilibrium, with a still violent antagonism between Communism and Fascism, and with a less open but still none the less real world-wide conflict between the authoritarian or totalitarian view of man and government, and the liberal and democratic view. Though it rightly refused to join in any crusade against other systems of government, which are matters for each nation to settle for itself, the dominant sense within the conference seems to have been that it was more important to stabilize that part of the world which is still democratic so that freedom can be certainly defended there rather than to attempt to maintain peace by force in areas where few of the conditions of peace yet exist.

That certainly accords with my own view. I feel that the Imperial Conference has brought nearer what I believe the only sure foundation upon which the movement for peace, prosperity and liberty among men can be based. That is a growing realization by the two great groups of peoples of which the United States and Great Britain are the centers—that they have a common interest, not in setting the rest of the world to rights, but in preserving and defending against external attack liberal and democratic institutions among the free nations which abut on the great oceans on which their fleets and air forces are predominant.

Once that has become the central fact in diplomacy, the risk of world war will have disappeared, for no war anywhere else could drag so great a combination into its own vortex against its will as it might if it does not act together. Such an association of democratic peoples would not only be a rock of stability in a quaking world but would profoundly influence the rest of mankind by showing that it is possible to secure prosperity and peace better by free institutions and undictatorial co-operation as it is in the British Commonwealth or under the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine than by the violent creeds which are now seeking to dominate the rest of the world.

Literature at 3 Cents a Day

Rental Book Shops, Which Have Invaded Homes, Stores and Basements Throughout the United States, Are Incubating a New Crop of Readers to Delight Writers and Publishers

By Robert W. Desmond

THE UNITED STATES is becoming a literate land indeed, if the rental book business is any index. It is a point possibly overlooked by the financial pages, more concerned with "car loadings" and "winter wheat." Definite facts are hard to find, but observation reveals that the shops offering the latest novels and works of non-fiction, for a fraction of the price required to see a movie, have mushroomed in towns and cities throughout the nation, and many of them are doing extremely well, thank you. In old residences, basement areaways, and throughout the business sections, "Rental Library" signs have blossomed.

The rental book business, although no new thing, got its roots in deep during the depression years. But its success in recent times may be traced largely to the increased trend to apartment dwelling in cities, and a general increase in migratory existence. There is not space in most apartments for large libraries, and persons who move about a good deal find books are rather a problem. The rental library has provided a solution.

There are publishers, wholesalers and dealers in books who look with alarm upon the trend. But those who know them accuse members of this gentry of taking alarm quite easily upon the appearance of any rival claimant for public attention and time. In the past they have professed to see their own doom in public libraries, Carnegie libraries, the automobile, popular magazines, motion pictures, cheap reprints of books, the radio, book clubs and, more recently, the rental library. But in no case have their fears been realized. And at least one man of wide experience in books maintains that, far from hurting them, the rental libraries are recruiting an entire new army of readers and book buyers, who find in the small fee of 3 to 6 cents a day an incentive and invitation to acquire the book habit.

For reading *is* a habit, in the opinion of August H. Gehrs, president of the Womrath Bookshops and Libraries, Inc., which maintains rental libraries throughout Greater New York, and in other cities as well.

* * *

"The cheap, 50-cent reprints brought good books within the reach of a new audience some years ago, and they learned to like to read," said he, a few days ago, seated before a wide desk in his office overlooking Union Square. "They found that books hold treasures. And the same thing has happened, and is happening, through the rental libraries. Public libraries could not afford to stock enough copies of the new and popular books to meet the demand, and many who would have liked to read them never would see them.

"The rental libraries reach these people with the new things, and at low rates," he said. "For 35 cents a person can keep for a week even the best book of non-fiction, a book which would cost him $3.50 or more to buy. It is cheaper than a movie. And after getting the habit of reading, many find that they cannot wait even an extra day to get a book from a rental library, or they will want to keep the book for their own shelves, and so they become buyers as well as renters."

The requirements of rental libraries and book clubs have given certain publishers such huge orders as not only to compensate them for any possible shrinkage in over-the-counter sales, but to enable them to reduce the price of some books. The rental business alone has reached such a level that publishers have been known to succor libraries in difficulties, and some produce books particularly for the rental shelves. These books include what the trade calls "hammock romance," western stories, and mystery and detective novels. An edition of some one of these especially produced novels might number 2500 copies, and not a half dozen of them would be sold to readers; all the rest would go to the rental libraries.

Readers cut their literary eye-teeth, many times, on these westerns, detective stories and romances. From those they may progress to more rarefied levels. In this way, rental libraries may be said to encourage literacy, and the trend has gone on for a sufficient time, so that Womrath's, for one, does not stock the cheaper types of fiction, yet can hardly keep enough of the better type on hand to satisfy the demand.

This chain has 34 bookshops and libraries in Manhattan and Brooklyn, two on Long Island, one in Jersey City, and seven others out of town, including two in Chicago, and one each in Washington, Baltimore, New Haven, Erie, Pennsylvania; Utica, New York, and York, Pennsylvania. In addition, the Womrath organization operates many small libraries under the name "Popular Library," and also provides rental libraries with books in cities as far west as Minneapolis. Books returned from all of these shops are resold at a low figure over the counter and by mail.

The Womrath chain may be the largest in the United States under its own name, but it is not the only one, by any means. The American News Company has installed more than 20,000 small shelf-libraries in shops throughout the country, shelves costing about $50 to install, and bearing the name of the American Lending Library, but that "chain" is in a somewhat different category. There are other chains, including the Midwest Lending Libraries in Michigan cities, with the headquarters in Three Rivers, Michigan; the Fiction Lovers' Library, in Washington and Baltimore; the Dixie Lending Library in Atlanta; the eight Personal Book Shops in Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, Newton, and Hyannis, Massachusetts, as well as many others. Even famed book stores, such as Brentano's and Putnam's in New York, and the Old Corner Book Store in Boston, have added rental libraries to meet the public desire for such a service.

One of the larger chains, apart from the Womrath group, is the Personal Book Shops in Boston and vicinity. Established in 1925 as a single small basement shop in Newbury Street, it has grown to a chain of eight, among the best conducted rental libraries in the country, under the direction of Mr. Bushrod H. Campbell and Miss Adah F. Hall, and staffed by women of exceptional book knowledge.

* * *

Serving a clientele traditionally attached to literature, the shops find that non-fiction books are almost as popular as fiction, and scarcely less so in Newtonville, a suburban town, than in Cambridge, where the shop is patronized by half the Harvard faculty. In fact, a Harvard professor is likely to sail past the non-fiction shelves on a straight course for the mystery stories, while the Newtonville housewife, after buying her day's groceries, may enter the suburban shop and rent such a book as Emil Ludwig's "The Nile, the Life Story of a River." So, in the end, it all averages up. But, of one thing Mr. Campbell is certain, and that is that the rental libraries are "making readers" in all neighborhoods.

It must not be supposed that these chains originated the book rental idea, however successfully they may be carrying it on. The idea appears to be about two centuries old, dating from the time when books were far more expensive than they are today. Booksellers in England devised the plan of permitting customers, upon payment of a small fee, to read books they did not care to purchase, although the reading had to be done in the shop itself, at first, and only later was it arranged so that books might be taken home. One Simon Francourt is reputed to have issued the first catalog of a rental library in 1748. Within the next century the rental library became well established in London, thanks to the success of Mudie's library, recently closed after 95 years in business, because the 2-pence-a-day libraries provided too much competition for the older subscription library. Later in the nineteenth century the Times Book Club was established under the wing of The Times newspaper, and continues to flourish.

In North America the rental library, like so many other things, seems to owe its start to Benjamin Franklin. He had observed the idea in operation in London, and founded the Mechanic's Library in Philadelphia to make books more generally available to those who could not afford to buy them. Most of the books in that day were published in England, and were even more expensive by the time they had been transported to American shores. The plan then was to charge a yearly or quarterly subscription fee amounting to from $5 to $10 a year, which gave members the right to borrow two books at a time, exchangeable as desired. Magazines also were available, in some instances. Such libraries were formed not only in Philadelphia, but in New York, Boston and other large cities.

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It was the establishment of the Booklovers' Library and the Tabard Inn Library, in Philadelphia, about 1900, which marks the beginning of the modern era in book rental. Seymour Eaton formed these allied libraries and conducted them successfully for five

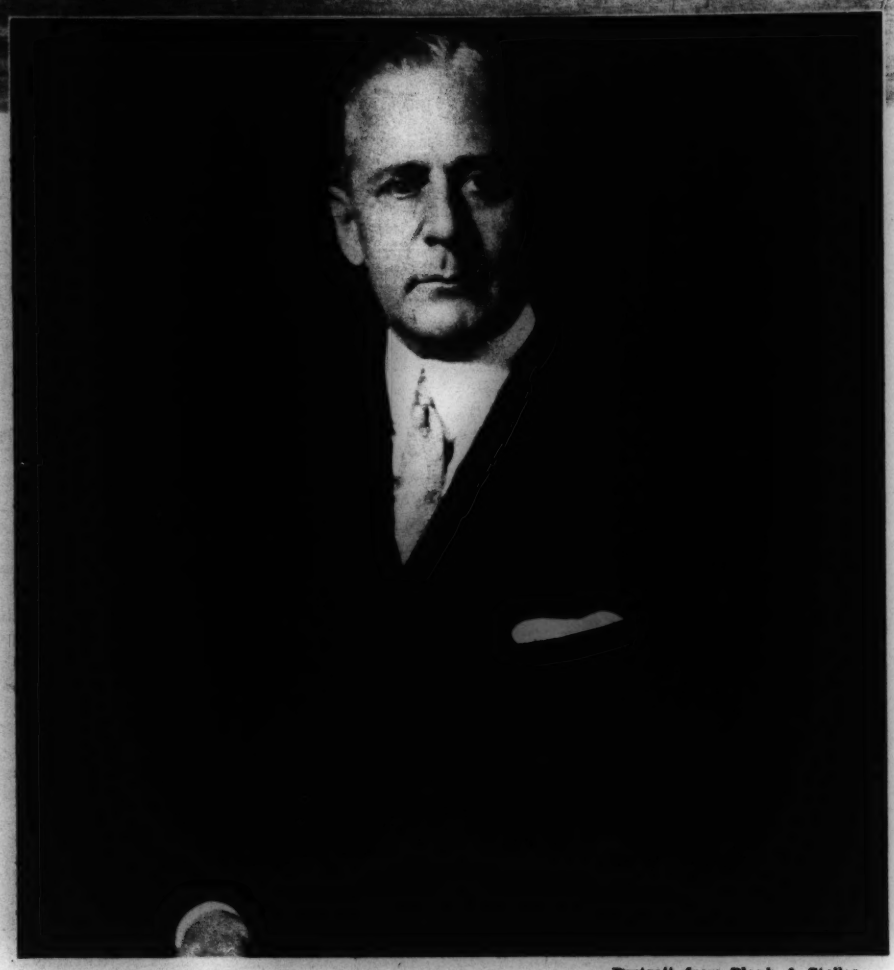
(Continued on page 13)

RENTAL LIBRARIES HAVE BLOSSOMED THROUGHOUT THE NATION Photo by Jacob Deschin

Cincinnati Recalls Sherrill

The City's First City Manager, Who Reclaimed It From Political Ruin, Is Taking Over His Old Office, Recently Vacated by C. A. Dykstra, and Will Grapple With Three Particular Problems

By John Blanchard



Portrait from Blank & Stoller

COL. CLARENCE O. SHERRILL AND CINCINNATI'S SKYLINE

Colonel Sherrill Himself Is Part of the City's Skyline Again, for He Has Returned After an Absence of Seven Years to Resume the City Manager's Position, Which He First Occupied in 1926

WHEN COL. CLARENCE O. SHERRILL turned in his resignation as president of the American Retail Federation to accept again the job of managing the city of Cincinnati, he stepped out of a $50,000 a year job in private business to take a $25,000 a year job in government.

Just as the old lament—you can't get and keep good men in government—is making itself heard again, along comes Colonel Sherrill with his unusual decision. The man who gave Cincinnati four years of outstanding administration as city manager, from 1926 to 1930, has decided to return. This action becomes the more remarkable when it is recalled that Colonel Sherrill resigned as city manager in 1930 to accept a very attractive offer as vice-president of the Kroger chain of grocery stores. In April, 1935, he moved into an even more important post as head of the American Retail Federation.

Colonel Sherrill's action focuses attention upon the city of Cincinnati, which recently transferred another man, Clarence A. Dykstra, from its city hall to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin.

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In speaking of his recent switch from private business to the management of public business, Colonel Sherrill said, "As important, as profitable, and as interesting as my present connection with the American Retail Federation is, the conditions in Cincinnati are such as to lead me to accept with pleasure the appointment of city manager. I feel that it opens a great field of public service in helping to carry on, and possibly improve, the splendid record of achievement of the council-manager plan there in the past 11 years.

"Since Cincinnati," he continued, "is the largest city in the country having the city manager plan, I consider it of vital importance to good municipal government throughout the country that this particular effort shall not fail.

"It is my feeling," he declared, "that good government in Washington and in the states depends more on the spread of good government in the municipalities than on any other factor. Since more than 60 per cent of the population of the United States are in municipalities, it is evident that the character of local government will have a controlling influence on the type of state and national government that we are to have in the future."

* * *

His regard for the merit system has not changed since 1926, when, as city manager, he said, "I wish all appointments were under civil service, for it would relieve the manager of much of his care if there were absolutely no appointments made except as the result of examination based entirely on merit. . . ." He had the stuff to say "No" to the strong pressure for appointments brought to bear upon him by the regular party organizations of Cincinnati.

"In order to have good municipal government, it is vital that the administrative service shall be operated throughout on the merit system, free from political or party influence and from other control than the control of the city council through legislation on matters of important policy," he says. "In this particular the city of Cincinnati is exceedingly fortunate in that it has had for more than 11 years a city government under which the merit system has operated effectively and to the satisfaction of all parties, I think, and all civic groups."

Colonel Sherrill is aware of the value and need for a city council composed of distinguished citizens and civic leaders. One reason for his willingness to return to Cincinnati is the caliber of its council and the active interest of its best citizenry.

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In the steady rise of city manager cities to their present number of 457, Colonel Sherrill finds encouragement. "On the average," he declared, "the type of government in these municipalities is far above that in various other forms, such as the mayor-alderman type. It indicates that the public is beginning to realize that service in the administrative branch of municipal government is a high profession, worthy of the best efforts of young people now entering into life from our educational institutions."

A man of mere words could not have stepped into the ugly situation which prevailed in Cincinnati in 1925. It was dominated by the suave and genial Rudolph Hynicka, who ruled it like a feudal lord. "Rud" liked New York. He had business there, and was there much of the time, although sometimes he wintered in California. Always, however, direct wire kept him in touch with what was going on in Cincinnati.

Into this situation there stepped in 1920 the Cincinnatus Association, a small group of young professional and business men. The organization had as its aim the advancement of their own city. It seldom took direct action. It preferred dinner comment on civic problems to any combat with the Hynicka forces.

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Finally, the people of Cincinnati refused to vote an extra tax levy to meet the current costs of operation. The city was faced with a $2,000,000 deficit. By now the citizens of Cincinnati were thoroughly alarmed. They sought a leader to rescue them from the complete collapse of their government. Instead of one leader they found two. Murray Seasongood, distinguished attorney and a graduate of Harvard, had by his energy and drive developed the Cincinnatus Association into a vital civic body. It was largely responsible for the killing of the extra tax levy. Public sentiment was soon massed behind a new idea in city government, under a city manager. Unlooked-for aid suddenly came from one of Ohio's leading citizens, Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War. When Mr. Baker learned that the city manager was as yet unpicked he recommended Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, who was then superintendent of parks and buildings of the District of Columbia and military aide to President Coolidge.

Colonel Sherrill made an immediate impression. Years of successful engineering experience in the army and his work at Washington, which involved city planning, traffic control and maintenance of public buildings, prepared him for the job ahead. The most pressing need of the city was physical rehabilitation.

Colonel Sherrill entered into a series of engineering feats which left the citizens literally gasping with joy. Streets were paved. Boulevards replaced narrow and often hole-ridden thoroughfares. For the first time, street signs in any number appeared. People could find their way about Cincinnati. Traffic lights were installed. And all at a reasonable cost.

Sand, gravel and dirt under the old régime had cost the city $1.35 a yard. Mr. Sherrill got the same materials for 35 cents a yard. In two years he knocked down the assessment for street oiling from $5.75 per 50-foot lot to 97 cents. Tar and asphalt cost the city $8 per ton less in 1927 than in 1925. These savings spelled the end of the contractors' ring. The tax rate became the lowest for any city of over 300,000 population, and the net bonded indebtedness declined.

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There was no denying the popularity of the Colonel. He bought and established his home in Cincinnati. He became a member of its clubs and organizations. His interest in and support of the normal social-welfare functions of the city won new friends. Appropriations for recreation, parks, building inspections, health, welfare and safety all increased.

The social foresight of Colonel Sherrill was illustrated by his action in calling together, a year before the depression, the first conference in a large city of governmental, industrial, social and labor groups to consider the problem of stabilizing employment.

And so, in 1930, when Colonel Sherrill resigned, Cincinnati citizens experienced a real feeling of personal loss. In four years of administration Cincinnati rose from one of the "worst governed" cities in the country to one of the outstanding. Colonel Sherrill left to his successor, Mr. Clarence A. Dykstra, a well-run government. It was a fine send-off to a new man. The new man, it so happened, proved fully equal to the task of consolidating the gains of Colonel Sherrill's administration.

During seven critical years the city of Cincinnati was able to maintain the lowest tax rate in the nation for cities of comparable size. In 1936, the rate was $8.94. Bonded indebtedness was reduced by more than $14,000,000 since 1930. The city closed each year with a cash balance. In 1936, it was $4,374,343.90. Per capita costs for all municipal operations in 1935 were the lowest in 10 years. They were $25.20.

Fire losses, for example, in 1935 were the lowest since 1868 and 50 per cent below the 1934 total. Last year, the National Board of Fire Underwriters listed

(Continued on page 14)

Where the Voters Speak

Minority Views Share the Spotlight in Public Forums Sponsored in American Cities by the National Department of Education, and So Citizens Learn to Participate in a Democratic Society

By Sydney Greenbie

IN NINETEEN STATES in recent months, from New Hampshire to Oregon, Minnesota to Texas, nearly 1000 meetings were held, to which over 100,000 persons came regularly every week, to take part in discussions of perhaps 200 different subjects, ranging from the change in the Supreme Court to the Rights of Parents to Children's Incomes. Men and women with special claims to authority on the subjects would set off the discussions with half-hour talks. The measure of each leader's success was gauged by the extent and intensity of interest with which he was able to induce his audience to refute or support his position.

These meetings were not front-page news in Russia, Germany, Italy or Japan. What would doubtless horrify the Mohammeds of totalitarianism is that the gatherings were arranged at the behest of a government that came in on one of the most bitterly fought campaigns in American history and left those who were disappointed free to attend these discussions and denounce to their hearts' content the administration that arranged to give them their opportunity. Democracy, held to be a total failure by dictators, seems to have said to itself: It is not enough that demos should have a vote; it must also have a voice.

To the revitalizing of that voice, the United States Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker, has dedicated his best energies. As the originator of the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Forum, with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, Dr. Studebaker went to Washington determined to extend the reach of education beyond the schools and the colleges. Perhaps it was because of this record that President Roosevelt invited him to Washington. The President, at any rate, has given the plan his fullest support, even to the point of exclaiming, "I'd like to be a forum leader myself!"

* * *

Ten forums the first year, and nine more this year, were established as demonstration centers. With the money allotted by the Government to the cities, and with the technique for conducting forums laid down by the Commissioner, the participation of the national Administration in Washington ended.

What? Government money and no Ministry of Propaganda? Just so! The money was given into the hands of the superintendent of schools in the city, who was told to go ahead. It was his business to select an advisory committee within his own region, his to appoint a Director of the Forum, and their combined duty to select the speakers, who are called leaders, and to conduct the forums according to their own methods. The Government has even bent over backward. It has refused to recommend speakers and leaders tried and found efficient, involving the various forums in the difficult and arduous task of finding adequate leaders. This is by no means a trifling difficulty. The consensus of opinion is that men and women who can speak intelligently, who know their fields thoroughly, and yet who will not try to indoctrinate their audiences, are rare.

First, then, the public forums, established by the Government, are not to be confused with the forums in some big cities run by organizations at which large halls are packed to listen to a startling, head-line celebrity as he expounds some astonishing doctrine or brings home some international information. At these, only the most fearless and experienced listeners venture to raise any question or debate the speaker, with the formidable chairman waving the gavel at them. The Government public forums, on the contrary, are neighborhood centers. Public schools or other buildings are used. By general publicity and direct house-to-house visits, people are informed of the existence in their district of a forum. While no doubt, in time, as people become acquainted with the idea, greater numbers will attend, now the presence of from 50 to 100 people is considered the best size.

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Everything is done to remove anything that might make people shy. The intimacy of the group, the personal appeal, the relaxed atmosphere bring people out of their timidity, and encourage them to express their opinions, to bring these to bear upon public issues and to clarify situations calling for public support or denial. The speaker is largely his own chairman. He is permitted half an hour, while the audience is given three-quarters of an hour to ask questions, to argue with him, and to make short speeches themselves.

To throw light on this scheme, I shall have to continue this article with my own experiences. I have for 17 years been a lecturer, refusing any opportunity for increasing my earnings by supporting any cause, or lobbying for any agency, with an ax to grind. Had there been any intimation that I should have to support any party or any special point of view, I should have declined an offer to become a forum leader. Acceptance of my outlines and subjects was my guarantee of free speech. I was called to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and to Portland, Oregon, to give in each center five weeks of lecture-leadership.

While I disagree with some of the other leaders in some issues, we were all as free as the air to discuss the issues. In fact, in both Milwaukee and Portland the two men able to discuss the question of the proposed changes in the Supreme Court were almost violently against additions or changes, but neither of these men lost his job, and, so far as I could determine, their opposition was encouraged. The Forum Director in the city scoured the town to find Republicans, lawyers, business men who would be willing to lead the opposition. It was this impartiality that made Portland, Oregon, one of the best-attended of the forums, and prevented burning issues from singeing the educational locks of Socialist Milwaukee.

* * *

While it was to me a great pleasure and satisfaction to meet, week after week, with the friendly, intelligent people of the well-to-do sections, among whom books, the world and ideas are no strangers, still I have faced wrinkled, stolid, peasant faces from Poland, elderly women, whose gleaming eyes showed that knowledge and opinions do not need finery to make them glisten. These additions to America's democracy also vote, even if their voices still stumble with strange accents.

The most elaborate records are kept: numbers in attendance, how many asked questions, what the questions were, and other such data. Outlines were distributed to each person, and lists of books and magazine articles relating to the subject, together with other such visual aids to understanding as the speakers themselves presented. In other words, the voice of democracy, to be made articulate, must be given the technics by which ideas are accumulated, balanced or eliminated. It is easy for a speaker to deliver himself of his store and disappear; it is quite another matter for him to return week after week, reason with his followers, and lay himself open to their by no means slight assaults upon his knowledge. Here are no pupils under compulsion to attend. Here are no credits with which to intimidate. To hold such groups, and to see them growing from week to week, is a challenge to the earnestness and honesty of any leader.

It is the United States Commissioner's plan to establish 60 public forums next year, and to encourage, wherever possible, the further extension of centers of local municipal support. Each city has so far set up some 25 centers, to which the five or more leaders go week after week. The method varies somewhat. The ideal never. To read the monthly digests of forum activities, of reports of leaders and directors, of audience reactions, of suggestions, criticisms, plans, problems that issue from the Department of Education on these forums is to give one a new pride in democracy and a renewed faith in its security. The fathers builded gloriously; the sons are keeping the foundations firm.

A PUBLIC FORUM DISSENTER CAN BE EMPHATIC

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Shake Hands With the Eskimos

When the Supply Boat Pushes Into Arctic Waters, as Summer Melts the Ice, One Distinct Type of Civilization Comes Within Touching Distance of Another—and the Result Is Friendship

By Lloyd Roberts

All Photos by the Writer

THE "NASCOPIE" AT ANCHOR IN WAKEHAM BAY, HUDSON STRAITS

Floating Ice Surrounds the Little Ship in Arctic Waters. Eskimo Tents Dot the Shore in the Right Foreground, With Trade Buildings to Their Left. A Small Eskimo Boy (Left) Contemplates the Ship Offshore

A WEEK OF LEADEN SEAS, smeared with fog, spotted with bergs, sometimes brightened but never warmed by a hard Labrador sun, and now land at last. It blurs out of the thinning mist into a black wall of cliff and spintered fissure and bald headland, seamed with snow, treeless, repellent.

Only a week in time and 500 leagues in space, and I am in a new world, with only the warm cabins and friendly companions of the Nascopie to remind me of the old world of forest and farmland, gay shops and busy streets "down under." None of these things here among the iron hills—not a friendly campfire on the moss-gray barrens behind, not a moccasin trail or a hunter's cache—only the clawing fingers of the arctic surf at their base and the arctic winds keening above their heads.

Gulls and guillemonts are screaming around the prow; hair seals and white whales rise from the black depths of the sea, and hidden at far intervals among the coast crevices, one knows, there is humanity—families of little brown people and even a white man or two, servitors of company and church and crown, and dependent for sustenance on the supplies beneath our decks.

* * *

I lift my glasses and discover a dot appearing and disappearing between the waves. The iron mountains are rising and closing in around us, the steamer is losing headway, but as yet there is no sign of habitation or place for one.

A great chocolate-shaped hill bars the fiord. At its base squats a little group of white huts with a red flag waving above them. A cabined, gas-driven yacht appears around the point. Its cockpit is filled with cowled Eskimos; on its deck stand three white men, one in scarlet coat. A red flag, with "H. B. C." in white letters on its fly, flaps at the masthead. That means "Hudson Bay Company."

A few mornings later, at Lake Harbour, Baffin Island, there is time to go shore adventuring. Beyond is a hard, blue sky and glittering blue sea, dotted with snowy bergs and hundreds of white gulls; to right and left are the rolling black mountains veined with snow; ahead, the yellow sandstone hill, with the letters "H. B. C." picked out with whitewashed stones halfway up its nearly perpendicular face, and the white post houses strung along its base; not far behind, the fiord is lost in a wall of luminous fog.

A donkey engine is roaring above the open hold aft. The net dips into the depths, rises bulging with a catch of boxes and bags, swings outward and disappears. The turtle-shaped cargo boat is only half loaded. But behind it bobs an empty *kayak*. I untie the walrus thong and draw it up to the gangplank. An Eskimo lad follows me down to the water, steadies the small sealskin craft while I squeeze into the cockpit and pick up the long, double-bladed paddle.

* * *

Gingerly, I shove away from the iron cliff of the steamer towering far above me with its fringe of watching faces. I am conscious that the water is ice cold, and I am wedged tightly into my seat. Land seems a long way off. In a few moments I get my balance and with the aid of the paddle overcome the *kayak's* tendency to slip from under me. Now the wind and current have carried me past the ship's overhang and out among the drifting ice and screaming gulls as I strike for the beach with increasing confidence and zest in the fresh glory and glitter of a Baffin Island day.

Canvas and skin tents are pitched among the ridges and boulders just above high tide. Reaching the shore, I crawl out and pick a way among husky dogs, harpoons, *kayaks* and debris toward one of the larger tents. A little fellow looking like an Eskimo doll scuttles in ahead. Tapping a polite warning on the low wooden door—always shut to keep out the dogs—I stoop and enter.

The tent is 20 feet long and half as broad and for the most part high enough for standing. Squatting along the edge of the couch of skins and blankets which covers half the floor space are two women and a man. Another man is seated on a wooden box, a little boy hiding between his knees. A smaller child is crawling behind the women and a couple of older children are standing immovable. At one side is a slab of driftwood, covered with chunks of raw meat, blubber and other titbits.

* * *

A shallow iron basin (*kudlik*), filled with seal oil, with a wisp of arctic cotton plant stuck on the edge for wick, is providing a few candlepower of heat—the kitchen range. A battered alarm clock, an up-ended hand sewing machine, a few enamel mugs, tin plates, mits and a big pie-shaped loaf of bannock are jumbled together near the couch. I smile broadly, murmur the usual greeting of "*Auk-su-ni*" (literally, "May you be strong"), and proceed to shake hands all around.

"*Toga*," I suggest, pointing to a tusk and looking about the tent as though in search of ivory.

The grown-ups stare at each other, discuss the meaning of this. A man rises, rummages about in an open tool box, draws out a tiny ivory seal.

* * *

"Ah," I grunt, taking it appreciatively and thinking how well it will go in my animal collection.

Another silence, while I search my clothes for something suitable in exchange (money has no meaning for them). Finally, I untie my bandanna and pass it over, amid approving grins.

Passing through the Eskimo camp at Wakeham Bay, Hudson Straits, three days later, I hear singing from one of the larger tents and, opening the plank door, squeeze in. The interior is packed with humanity, seated and kneeling.

Although 9 o'clock in the evening, it is still light enough for reading, even in the tent. On the edge of the couch, wedged tightly by his parishioners, is George Gillespie, a young missionary from the Nascopie. He is wearing his white *at-ti-ge*, made of H. B. blanketing. He and many of the older natives hold battered hymn-and-prayer books, their pages scrawled with strange hieroglyphics. I remember the tune, if not the words, and join in, extemporizing, and thus feel more a part of the congregation. Then come several prayers, to which the Eskimos listen with grave attention. There is a sound of dogs wrangling outside.

"Friend, would you like to speak to them?" George asks me.

I push through to his side and look into their guileless, trusting eyes.

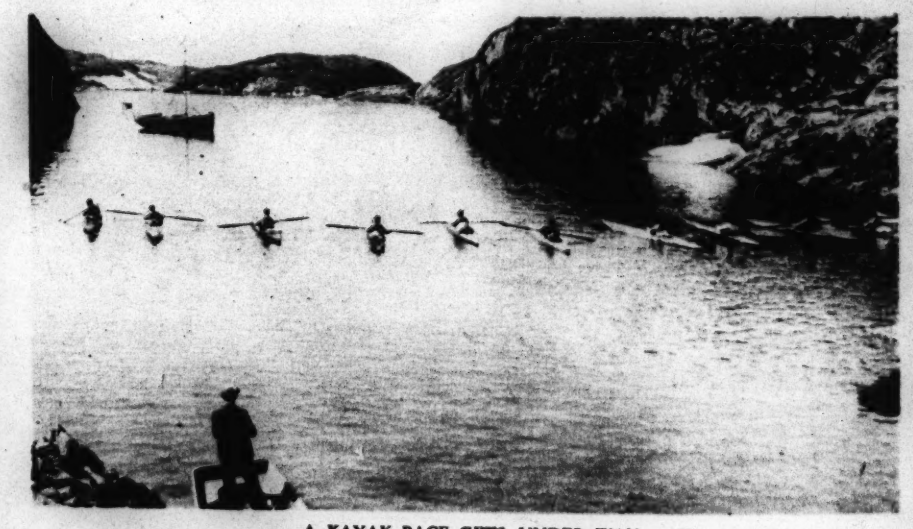
"I have come a long way to meet you. I never met Eskimos before. I find here no one but friends. I like you very much and hope that you like me." (Pause while George interprets.)

* * *

The men begin to rise, stepping up solemnly to grasp my hand and passing out of the tent. The women and children, even to the smallest, crowd behind them. Then I seek out the old women in the background, and the women with nursing babies who, smiling broadly, lift up the tiniest hands that they, too, may be squeezed by the white stranger.

Finally, I stumble out, deeply affected, and loath to leave my new friends. A score or more follow us down to the water's edge, watch us climb into the ship's boat, draw out into the lingering sunset. I wave my hand, shouting a last "*Auk-sun-ni!*"

"*Auk-sun-ni!*" comes faintly back across the ice-filled waters.



A KAYAK RACE GETS UNDER WAY

Eskimos Indulge in Few Games or Sports, But Enjoy Them When They are Organized by Whites. This Race Was Staged for the Benefit of Passengers on the "Nascopie"

WINTER IS OVER, AND SUPPLIES ARE AT HAND

These Eskimos Have Come to Port Harrison, Hudson Bay, to Meet the "Nascopie" and Get Their Year's Supply of Flour and Ammunition

APPRECIATION

By Dorothy Ives

APPRECIATION! What a heart-warming, winning, altogether charming quality it is. Whenever an eye kindles with a responsive gleam, whenever a hand goes out in a gesture of just recognition, there friendship of the most inalienable sort comes into being.

The dictionary defines appreciation as the "just valuation or recognition of worth; sympathetic understanding; and commercially as a rise in market value! The opposite of depreciation!" Here is ground for cogitation. How much of the downward plunge of the economic graph is due to sheer unresponsiveness; to ingratitude; to grudging returns for services; to failure to speak the word of praise when and where it is due. Everyone is quick to say what is wrong. Only the character imbued with true largesse is as quick to say the word of approbation.

* * *

Appreciation is good business! Every business man knows that, to express appreciation tangibly to his employees, is to win friends for himself and his business. But not many realize the actual value of it as a buoying element on the market. One business executive said: "I have found that my sales are in some proportion to my own appreciation of what I have to sell, and of those who make the product ready for sale. These two considerations are strong economic factors." Questioned further, he admitted knowing much of the lives and welfare of his individual employees, and of making an effort wherever possible to assist them in progressive expansion in their own lives. Feeling his interest in them, his sympathetic understanding of their problems, they in turn gave themselves wholeheartedly to the activity in which they were engaged, spoke of it to their neighbors and were, in the words of their employer, "his best sales managers."

"But what of the concern so large as to make personal contacts almost impossible?"

"Then," he said, "you must have men in charge of the various departments who have a similar ideal at heart. It is not so much who takes an interest as that interest be taken by the institution to which they are giving the great portion of their waking hours."

* * *

An individual's joy is enhanced and his difficulties lessened by the right word fitly spoken. Appreciation in its broader meaning is a sympathetic response to what matters to someone else. Thus it is that it appears in character accompanied by unselfishness. "The sad truth is," writes one philanthropist, "that most of us pat ourselves approvingly upon the back when we are discriminating enough to discover a weakness in what we have seen or heard. When there is something which can be criticized adversely or found fault with we jump at it with alacrity, but when we meet something worthy of praise, we say nothing."

Perhaps this is due in part to a failure to recognize that everything good is good, no matter who has done it, nor where it is done! A sunset is equally beautiful in Norway, South America, Spain, or in any other portion of a continent. It is there to be seen and enjoyed by anyone with eyes to see it. Two persons might stand side by side and one would be exalted and inspired by a lovely sunrise on a mountain top while the other, thinking of some personal matter, would be entirely blind to the beauties surrounding him. The recipe for appreciation might be made up as follows:

2 parts unselfishness combined with
1 part cultivation of discernment
1 part interest in one's fellows
Mix well with the oil of joy over another's good;
Shake and use with spontaneous phrases
whenever something good turns up.

* * *

Who can say what might happen to business and society tomorrow if every employer concerned in it began to think constructively about the welfare of his employees more than about enlarging his profits? Appreciation of what one has is the best expanding factor everywhere, for the ability to receive grows with utilization of what is at hand.

Someone who had long felt irked by the succession of roadside "hot dog" stands in the United States took a foreign visitor to ride through the countryside, pointing them out with a derogatory gesture. The visitor, however, asked to be taken in to have a bite at one of them. Her delight in everything, the pictures on the paper table doilies, the cleanliness of the painted table top, the neatness of the waitresses, their willing smiles and service, changed a somewhat scornful attitude into one of appreciation. The qualities remained unseen until another's unprejudiced evaluation changed the scene.

Appreciation is a lovely thing, whether it is an exclamation of pleasure over a painting, music well played, or a job well done. Criticism is well in its place, but its value depends upon its keenness in separating the sheep from the goats—approving the sheep, and intimating how the goats can best be removed. It must be accompanied by the revivifying effects of a bit of appreciation to have its desired results.

* * *

Both appreciation and criticism depend somewhat upon personal preferences, and everyone is entitled to preferences! Yet he needs to be sure that these are fair preferences rather than prejudice. Fair preference is born of experience and cultivation. It is quick to appreciate and as quick to detect what falls away from the true standard.

"If one would have friends, he must show himself friendly," said Bacon. And if one would have appreciation along with his friends, he must show himself appreciative. There is no other recipe under the sun!

The Sea Is Driven B...

...rish Where the Zuiderzee Rolled Five Years Ago, as the Netherland... ...etes Reclamation Program Which Will Increase the Nation's Arable L... ...rea

By Floris Canté

"A LIVING PEOPLE builds for its future," is the inscription on the conning tower, a couple of miles up the barring dam, which is the main feature of the huge Zuiderzee reclamation plan. This conning tower is a monument to commemorate the fact that on that spot, May 28, 1932, the steam whistles of an armada of tugs and dredgers and floating cranes joined in a chorus proclaiming that a sea had been brought to subjection and the last gap in the dam had been closed.

Going up the winding steps of this 70-feet-high tower, one looks out on the left over the endless green sheet of water of the North Sea, whose waves now beat on the blocks of basalt and the slabs of concrete of the dam. On the right is the tamed Zuiderzee, which lost its proud title of "sea" and had to exchange it for the somewhat tamer name of "Yssel-Lake."

The Netherlanders, who have built many dams and dikes, speak of it as "the" dam. It took them nearly 12 years to erect this super-dam—20 miles long and 330 feet wide, to build locks at both ends and thus to connect North Holland and Friesland, all this at a cost of roughly 170,000,000 florins ($100,000,000).

* * *

But it is not going to take them so many years to add another slice of rich new land to their territory. For a new chapter is being added today to the epic of the Zuiderzee draining scheme, giving employment to thousands of workers for several years to come. The enterprise of draining the second projected polder, the North East polder, covering an area of 135,000 acres, is being tackled.

The 30 miles' enclosing dam is under construction. A fleet of dredgers is dumping sand and clay where the new 125-feet wide enclosing dam is to be.

In 15 years this will add another 125,000 acres of arable ground to the Netherlands territory at an estimated cost of 126,000,000 florins, or, roughly, 1000 florins per acre. But the enclosing dam, together with the necessary waterworks of canals, locks and pumping stations, entailing an expenditure of about 57,000,000 florins, is to be completed within four years, while in barely another year the water will have been pumped out and the new land will be dry—25 feet below the level of sea and rivers. The whole work is to give employment to between 7000 and 10,000 people.

* * *

The Netherlanders need new arable ground and they have to pay huge sums for unemployment relief. The extension of towns, the construction of roads, canals and harbors is withdrawing soil from cultivation at a rate of 6000 acres a year in the Netherlands. Only a balance of 4000 acres of increase is left, as during the last century the total increase of cultivable land has been on the average of 10,000 acres per year. In the meantime, the population is growing fast. Therefore, the reclaiming of the Zuiderzee is a project that not only provides jobs but also justifies itself from a purely economic point of view. The whole plan provides for the reclaiming of four polders covering a total area of 550,000 acres, which is 7 per cent of the total area, and 10 per cent of the arable area, of the Netherlands.

To pay 66,000,000 florins for wages in 15 years, for which the reclaiming of the North East polder calls, is a huge financial burden. But it appears in a different light when one realizes that otherwise in this same period more than 46,000,000 florins would have had to be paid in unemployment relief.

Although this second chapter to the Zuiderzee reclaiming epic is certainly an enterprise of outstanding importance because of its paramount and lasting economic value, the work itself is far less spectacular than the draining of the first North West polder a few years ago. For this daring engineering work was completed long before the barring dam across the sea had been finished. The enclosing dam for this 50,000-acre polder had to be constructed in the open sea, with all the trouble of the tides, storms and currents.

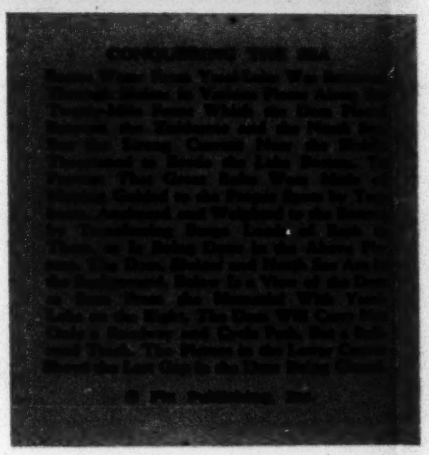
The work of protecting and pumping dry the new and much bigger North East polder is being started under more favorable conditions, thanks to the protection given by the huge barring dam. For the Zuiderzee is now a lake, without tides and storm-swept seas. The new land to be won is very valuable, with soil that is said to be even in quality.

About 1943, in the eighth year, nearly 50 per cent of the new ground will be put into cultivation. At the end of the twelfth year the new polder will be entirely under cultivation, while at the end of the fifteenth year the grounds will have been improved so far by the Government that they are expected to be ready to be taken over on lease by private farmers. In the eleventh year the polder will already have 5000 permanent residents, while the eventual population of this new land is to be at least 50,000.

Thousands of persons come on excursions to see the new land of the North West polder, which this year for the first time is entirely under cultivation. They stand in admiration at the engineering work when they walk on the bottom of the erstwhile sea and see the fields of waving grain, the peacefully grazing cattle, and brand-new farms and the batteries of modern agricultural machines and trucks moving through the fields. They stand in awe when they realize that, in 1930, two huge pumping stations started to draw the water out of the fenced-in bit of sea, that, on Aug. 21, 1930, the bottom of the sea appeared.

* * *

Today, 700 families, 3500 persons, live in three modern villages and on farms scattered all over the new province. And another 1000 farm laborers from the old "mainland" come daily on bicycles, motorcycles, motorcars and buses to work on the new land, while school buildings house more than 500 pupils. A train 30 miles long would have been needed to carry the crops raised from



...etes a Vast Dike in the ...rea

the newly won soil. Some 10,000 tons of wheat were harvested, 3300 tons of barley, 4000 tons of oats, 700 tons of rape-seed, 700 tons of sugar beets, 15,000 tons of wheat straw, 3500 tons of barley straw, 4000 tons of oat straw, 1450 tons of rape-seed straw, 12,000 tons of hay. The crops were satisfactory, and equal to those obtained from older ground.

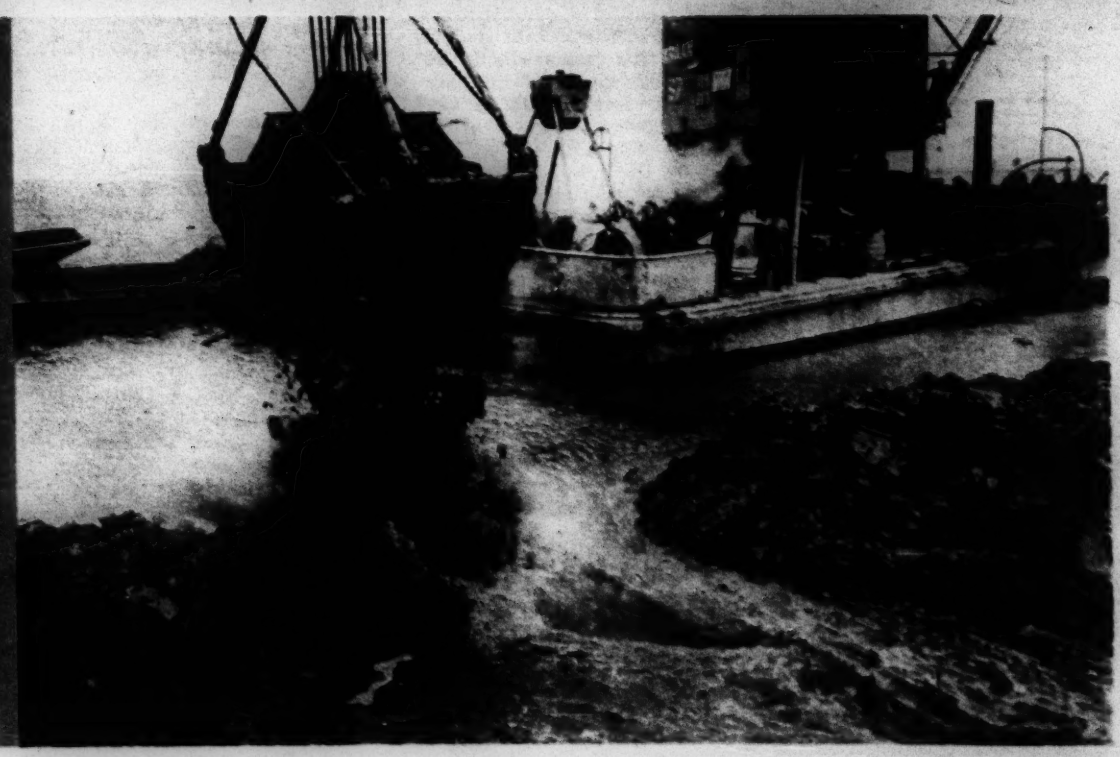
Sent by the Government to work in the new polder and to supervise the pioneer work were 33 Netherland farmers, selected from 1000 applicants. They directed the efforts of 1000 farm laborers, while another 1000 workers were employed to widen and deepen the ditches. Gradually an army of caterpillar tractors, motorplows, sowing machines, mowing machines and threshers, with fertilizer, grass and clover seeds, and grain, invaded this land.

* * *

Some 13,000 acres of the North West polder are now given over to growing grain, while more than 30,000 acres are producing potatoes, beets, peas, beans, clover, grass, hay and flax. Some 2000 cows are grazing, together with several hundreds of horses and 1000 sheep and lambs, while every year their numbers increase and new farms are springing up.

Young farmers from parts of the country where they cannot find ground for cultivation flock to the North West polder. When last year 34 farms, totaling 3500 acres (varying from 20 to 250 acres each) were to be leased, 368 farmers applied. Already hundreds of modern farms, equipped with the latest agricultural implements and machines, complete with huge shacks and modern dwellings for farm hands, have been built by the state. Farm hands may also hire small plots, mainly for growing potatoes, cabbages, beans and onions for their home consumption.

Seventeen per cent of these new 50,000 acres of arable land is to be permanently managed by the state, while 83 per cent is to be run by private farmers. A thousand acres are to become woods, for which the trees have already been planted. By 1940, all grounds will have "matured" for cultivation and then 12,500 acres are to be sold, 12,500 acres are to be given out on long lease and 12,500 acres on short lease.



Among the New Books

How to Encourage Authors

Defoe, by James Sutherland. London: Methuen. 12s. 6d.

If Cervantes had not been sent to gaol and Bunyan, too, we might never have had "Don Quixote" and "The Pilgrim's Progress." The question is whether a man who has led a full life will have some form of peace enforced upon him. Enforced isolation of some kind and disappointment—these, over and over again, have provided the fertile soil for the seed of genius.

Such unwelcome breathing space did not come to Daniel Defoe until he was 60, and all his memorable work belongs to the following five years. Up to that time, though he had written scores of pamphlets and hundreds of newspaper articles, there had been nothing beside the journalistic notoriety he obtained to make posterity turn to his career. But at 60 all his well-laid schemes had collapsed and when, in despair, he sat down to write "Robinson Crusoe," it was with the conviction that he had sunk to the hack's last device: the production of literature for the servant's hall, a book which the cultivated men of letters of his time like Swift, Pope, would regard with contempt.

Ironically enough, that period of Defoe's life which gave him his place in the history of English letters as the first of all reporters is not the one which biography finds most interesting. Defoe's heyday was in the past. It was in his childhood when, as the son of a tallow-chandler, he saw the Plague and the Fire, when he went to the Dissenters' school and was trained in that rigid and persecuted Protestantism which was the religion of despised tradesmen and which sharpened his character. If Defoe remained a business man until he was 40, he was an adventurer by nature.

* * *

Prudent business maintained his wife and family, but speculation and political adventure led him out of his depth again and again. He was in gaol, he was in the pillory, he was pursued and pursuing in the courts, he was in Monmouth's rebellion — and, characteristically, escaped the claws of Jeffreys—he was trading with Spain and Portugal and is said to have traveled in those countries; he became a political agent and a spy. A Whig, he became, as the Harley papers revealed at the end of the last century, a Tory adviser and had the ear of the King. When the Whigs came in he wormed his way into their papers again as a secret Tory adviser. He had hardly time to get his breath in those years.

Mr. Sutherland's "Life" sticks to life and has not a great deal to say in the way of literary criticism. There is not an immense amount to say in this latter respect, but what there is would have greatly enhanced the value of the book which, as it stands, is nevertheless a patient, sympathetic and lively study of Defoe's character.

The most interesting chapters in the book are those which deal with Defoe's relations with Harley, the Tory minister, for there one sees Defoe's situation in a nutshell. It was the situation of all middle-class England. Harley was the aristocrat, powerful, indolent, secretive, cautious and gifted, a devious builder of policy who saw quite clearly that he needed the help of an intelligent man like Defoe and who saw also that the loyalty and industry of so vehement and adventurous an individualist could be best kept, by keeping him continually in a state of gratitude, apprehension and fitful impecuniousness.

* * *

The adventurer was in the mysterious grip of the procrastinator. To many this has seemed the most shady part of Defoe's career. One does not like to see a man of Defoe's parts playing the beckoned and driven dog. But these were the conditions of the time. In the polished drama of the day—which Defoe as a Puritan detested—the tradesmen never appeared except as objects of aristocratic ridicule. Defoe had to live. He took, as Mr. Sutherland says, the sensible view. He had, in fact, the morality of the tradesman with all its lapses and all its moderation and decency.

And yet, as one speaks of the moderation of this extraordinary man, one has to remember his extreme immoderation. He was often fanatical. He believed in spirits and an inner voice. His religion led him to moments of hysterical self-pity, as Crusoe shows. And while his own statement that "Robinson Crusoe" had a symbolical meaning is made incredible by the fact that he made it and had only too sharp an eye for anything which would add to what we should now call his publicity value, there is also no doubt that the book must have been fed from the isolation of his life. For, politically, Crusoe has the significance of being the work of a man of the new class of individualists who were, in fact, going to turn the desert into the modern world.

V. S. PRITCHETT

From Memory's Wallet

The Honeysuckle and the Bee, by Sir John Squire. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d.

Here is a bran pie sort of book. The reader may dip into it where he wishes, with the hope that he will pull out a prize. Often, of course, he is disappointed, but, on the whole, Sir John Squire's discursive discussions of men, manners and modes are agreeable enough to lure the reader onward.

* * *

Many an author, as Sir John has done, sits down to write just what comes into his head — scraps of reminiscence, gossip about illustrious contemporaries, comment on the political situation, reveries about literature and suchlike things. The difficulty in writing this kind of book is to preserve the continuity. The transition from one sort of topic to another is hard to manage, and when finished the work often has the appearance and effect of a disconnected commonplace book.

Sir John has had celebrated predecessors in this line of comment. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, seated at a Cornish window, discussed the various phenomena of life as they presented themselves to him in books and newspapers. Miss C. B. Stern set down the thoughts that arose in her at the sight of her monogram. Mr. J. B. Priestley, burning his papers in an Arizona hut at midnight, recently fell into a reverie 300 pages long.

When he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, Sir John regularly walked across southern England from home to college. Not long ago, he was struck with the idea of repeating this somewhat ambitious jaunt — for a walk of 200 miles or so is no trifling undertaking in these days, when even the most secluded roads seem to be alive with motors. He decided to make a book out of his experiences, setting down anything that the sight of old and familiar scenes might connote, so that the result is not unlike a geographically prompted autobiography.

* * *

Almost at the outset he is reminded of his only glimpse of Swinburne, giving pennies on Putney Hill to a couple of children. He proceeds onward through Guildford, past the Winterslows, and into Bath. He recalls encounters with tramps and policemen; he meets a colonial bishop, who gives him a lift on a wet day; he revels in the memory of old cricket matches, and writes at length of Maurice Read, the professional; he recalls the greatest welcome he ever had when he traveled to Denmark, and arrived at the same moment as Britain's Railway Queen, and he revives stories of the days when he addressed meetings in favor of woman suffrage. The whole makes up a pleasant, chatty and evocative book.

H. H.

Story of a Massachusetts Town

A Puritan Outpost, by Herbert Collins Parsons. New York: Macmillan. $5.

Herbert Collins Parsons has appropriately called his history of the town and people of Northfield, Massachusetts, the story of a Puritan outpost. Northfield was Puritan in the circumstances of its exploration and founding, by order of the General Court of Puritan Massachusetts Bay. To be sure, the commission given to Daniel Gookin, David Henchman, Thomas Prentice and Richard Beers, all leading citizens of Bay towns, had been to find a site for a new plantation near Quinsigamond.

The explorers pushed farther on to the northwest, to a place on the Connecticut River twenty miles above the nearest white settlement, Deerfield, with unbroken forest between them and Canada. There they found valley land already cleared by the Indians, woodland full of game, a great river full of fish, and they recommended, besides a settlement at Quinsigamond, one at a "place called Suckquakege, upon Connecticut River." There, in 1673, by men from Northampton and Hadley, new homes were built. The variously spelled and pronounced "Squakeage" in time became Northfield, a name suggested by its situation on the northern edge of white man's territory.

During the first 40 years there were three distinct settlements made at Northfield, of which the first two were abandoned on account of Indian raids. Up to the time when New France passed into the hands of Great Britain in 1760, Northfield was an outpost, open to assault by the Indians, and except for short breathing spells in a state of war. Yet she became the mother of other towns, back in the hills and farther up the Great River.

The Puritan quality of the outpost is further signified by the nature of its population, for many years centered in a few English families derived from the river towns, and back of that from the Puritan strongholds on Massachusetts Bay and at New Haven. Village life gathered about the Congregational Church, led by fairly liberal ministers. In later years, Puritanism in spirit if not in form was renewed by the influence of Dwight L. Moody, and the establishment of two great schools, Northfield Seminary for Young Ladies, and Mount Hermon, for boys.

Northfield never declined in population, as did its neighbors on the hilltops, partly because its people were able to turn from one kind of crops to another, partly because of those two schools. It never became a manufacturing center like some river towns, because its tributary waterways were inadequate. It was laid out from the first with a main street of noble width, which in 1815, through the far-sightedness of a young lawyer named Thomas Power, was planted with shade trees in four rows throughout its entire length.

Much of the charm of the book comes from the author's supply of information about the way people used to live, work, dress, and—on occasion—amuse themselves. Special timeliness, in this the year of the Moody centennial, attaches to his account of the ancestry and the career of Northfield's famous son.

Three Centuries of Harvard

The Tercentenary of Harvard College. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. $4.

To seventy thousand living Harvard alumni the spacious volume entitled "The Tercentenary of Harvard College" is a memento carefully to be preserved. For the scholastic world in general it is a desirable addition to library shelves.

In this volume of nearly 500 pages are included an account of the preparations for the celebration of Harvard's 300 years of existence, the committees appointed, invitations issued, various commemorative exercises held during the year preceding the three Tercentenary days, Sept. 16, 17 and 18, especially the Conferences and Summer Sessions, and a minute review of the events of those three final days with reports of all addresses, and a preface by Jerome D. Greene, who was director of the celebration.

Here is interesting information about the founding and the early years of Harvard College, particularly in the addresses of Dr. Samuel E. Morrison, official historian of the Tercentenary. From the time of the planting of higher eduction in America by vote of the General Court of Massachusetts in the autumn of 1636, the 300 years brought, first, struggles and lean days, then a waxing of strength, and growth into the institution of the present day.

This history is interesting, but the chief emphasis of the Tercentenary did not lie on a review of the past, but rather on a demonstration of the resources of the University of today. With that were associated plans for exhibits of many kinds and the holding of summer schools and conferences of Arts and Sciences, with papers by 71 distinguished scholars assembled from all over the world, and attended by throngs of educators. The common heritage and common purpose of all the universities, colleges and learned societies of the world are many times reiterated in these addresses, and the words of Harvard's president, Dr. Conant, stress repeatedly the obligation resting upon all institutions for advanced education to uphold the fundamentals of freedom in scholarship.

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QUARTERLY

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Three Books on Bird Observation All the World Over

Birds Around the Year, by Lorine Letcher Butler. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.
Sorrows and Joys of a New Zealand Naturalist, by H. Guthrie-Smith. New Zealand: A. H. and A. W. Reed. 15s. net.
Bird Behaviour, by F. B. Kirkman, B. A. Oxon. London: T. Nelson & Sons, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

THESE BOOKS dealing with bird life illustrate the modern tendency of nature students, especially of ornithologists. Where formerly nature writers for the most part wrote catalogues of the various bird families, describing minutely the plumage, nesting and migratory habits of each species, today the study has gone much farther. The modern photographer's art has enabled bird students to learn much that was unknown to ornithologists before the day of the rapid lens. Furthermore, the greatly enhanced interest in bird life has inspired a degree of intimate study of nature that was unknown to Audubon or Alexander Wilson, and even to Burroughs and Hudson in our own time. The progress of physical science has reached ornithology.

Miss Butler has adopted the plan of dealing with birds on a seasonal basis, beginning with the earliest spring arrivals. While this method is not new, it has many advantages in that it keeps the eye alert to note the various species as they arrive from their winter sojourning. Comments, both intelligent and interesting, are made upon the song, nesting and mating habits of each arrival. Dwellers of seashore and wood are given especial attention, and a final section deals with the permanent residents, who brave the rigors of the northern winter.

* * *

A foreword by Dr. Pearson is good reading. The style is attractive, but one could wish for more illustrations, as pictures may play a large part in aiding identification of the various species.

"Sorrows and Joys of a New Zealand Naturalist" is written by a genuine nature lover, a naturalist of keen perception, of good analytical ability, and of the literary skill which makes for charm in setting forth his findings. New Zealand has long been shut off from the rest of the world and, in consequence, the development of its natural objects, its flora and fauna, has resulted in several unique species of shrubs, flowers, birds and mammals indigenous only within its own borders.

The author for 25 years has explored mountain, forest, plain and shore of a country which possesses a variety of scenery and topography rarely found in so limited an area. The rich bird life he encountered and intimately observed furnishes the material for a highly readable book.

The numerous illustrations add much both in knowledge of bird life and in the artistry of photography as well. Whoever wishes to venture far afield in his nature study, in a country apart from the great continents, will find this an interesting and profitable volume to peruse, either at one's leisure or as a textbook to be carefully studied.

* * *

"Bird Behaviour" is a serious biography of one species, the Black-headed Gull, the attractive little winter visitor about the parks of London and a rather common denizen of the English seashore during the milder seasons of the year. Every phase of the life of this gull is explored, even to its mentality.

The accounts of personal experiences in the process of gaining the intimate knowledge which made the volume possible are delightful reading. Much ingenuity is displayed by the author in learning what gulls will do under various circumstances. Actions prompted by anger and other impulses are among the numerous phases of behaviorism which the author describes. One can scarcely fail to be impressed by the patience exhibited in the pursuit of these studies.

Many excellent illustrations from photographs taken by the author add greatly to the charm of the volume. Here is found material that will interest both the serious student who delves deeply into nature study and the casual reader as well. A good index would add substantially to the usefulness of the book.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

The Sixth Beecher

Harriet Beecher Stowe, by Catherine Gilbertson. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $3.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S biography has been written several times—first by herself and her son Charles, then by Mrs. James T. Fields, again by Charles Stowe in collaboration with his son, Lyman Beecher Stowe, still again, recently and more briefly, in the latter's "Saints, Sinners and Beechers," and by Constance Rourke in a collection called "Trumpets of Jubilee."

Mrs. Gilbertson's "Harriet Beecher Stowe" adds little to the store of facts known about the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or about her family. It is, nevertheless, a contribution to the subject, because the writer's attitude is generally unbiased, and because she has orientated Mrs. Stowe in relation to the times in which she lived.

* * *

Mrs. Gilbertson says: "She (Mrs. Stowe) embodied in an exceptional measure the thoughts and emotions of nineteenth-century America. . . . .By virtue of her inheritance, training and experience, her reactions are American to such an extent that she might well have sat for a composite portrait of the nineteenth-century American woman." A belief in the importance of women born of their scarcity in pioneering days and in the American woman's independence, yoked with a conflicting idea of gentility; a Calvinistic tradition with a gradual altering of that tradition into a more liberal and practical form; a firm conviction that literature existed for the purpose of teaching something—these are the salient features of that composite American portrait.

This typical nineteenth-century woman, and typical Beecher, got little opportunity to express herself in her earlier years. Sixth child in an active and voluble family, all that was asked of her was to make herself as unobtrusive as possible. Provided she did the tasks assigned to her in the crowded parsonage at Litchfield, she was left to read and dream and watch other people.

* * *

Then her sister Catherine opened the Hartford Female Seminary, and presently worked in 13-year-old Harriet as a pupil-teacher. From that time until her marriage Harriet lived under the domination of the estimable but autocratic Catherine and the distasteful demands of the classroom. Her marriage to the 42-year-old widower, Calvin Stowe, was an escape into housekeeping on the tiny and sometimes unpaid salary of a theological professor, into the care of a rapidly increasing family of children. The very difficulties of her menage forced her into writing and self-expression.

Mrs. Stowe had occasionally written stories and essays before her marriage. Catherine and Professor Stowe pointed out that anyone who could get $2 for a page that took her only 15 minutes to write really ought not to neglect her opportunities. So Harriet wrote—on the kitchen table, in the nursery and, later, after her first volume of collected stories had been published, in a room of her own, which she secured by issuing a virtual declaration of independence.

* * *

In time came "Uncle Tom's Cabin," fame, and royalties that made her breathless with surprise, yet were never large enough to keep up with increasing expenses; so that she had to go on and on, turning out pages as fast as she could, and incidentally egging on the Professor to finish his "Origin and History of the Books of the Bible," which unexpectedly earned them more than $10,000.

Throughout Mrs. Gilbertson's account, Mrs. Stowe's life is closely integrated with that of the communities in which she lived, with her family, and her times. Litchfield, Connecticut, where she was born; Guilford, where she used to visit Grandmother Foote; Cincinnati; Brunswick, Maine; Andover, Hartford, all have their special flavor and demonstrate each in its own way the quality of American life, in which Harriet and all the Beechers played so notable a part.

W. K. R.

Reconstituting Beginnings in China

The Birth of China, by Herrlee Glessner Creel. Reynal and Hitchcock. $3.75.

THIS ACCOUNT of "The Birth of China" is most satisfactory, for the author has presented it from first-hand information from artifacts, documents and the best Chinese texts. He has spent four years of concentrated effort upon this ancient period, 1400-600 B. C., and has traced a period of history which was virtually legendary. It is one thing to exhume evidences of ancient civilizations, another to analyze and interpret and set them in order. Immense learning and inordinate patience is required in undertaking such a task. No such account has yet been available in English, and students of Oriental History and Art will be grateful to Mr. Creel for presenting the origins of Chinese civilization so concisely. For students of Comparative History, Mr. Creel's analysis provides material for comparison with European and American ancient history of the same period.

* * *

Knowledge of remote times depends to a great extent upon relics found in graves. Mr. Creel's evidences, from the site of an ancient city in the district of Anyang, do not record history but refer to all sorts of current problems and unwittingly impart invaluable information about the Shang Dynasty.

Shang occupations consisted of agriculture and herding, hunting and fighting. Clothing was tailored. Bone and shell were used commonly by artisans. Shang pottery discloses nearly every shape that was employed in later periods in bronze vessels. "The best of the Shang bronze ritual vessels are almost undoubtedly the finest thing of their sort in the world." This is interesting since we of the western world have considered bronzes of the next dynasty—Chou—the finest. No improvement, even with the advantages of modern science, can be found over the Shang process of casting bronze vessels.

* * *

The earliest evidences of writing known in China are from Shang. Mr. Creel says: "Every important principle of the formation of modern Chinese characters was already in use, to a greater or less degree, . . . more than 3000 years ago." Mr. Creel goes to some length to analyze the characters of a sentence written today with those of the Shang. The analysis is illuminating to the lay reader who is curious about pictographic origins.

With the Chou conquest, there was at first chaos, but soon the emergence of "the most remarkble things ever conceived by man." This is the Classical period of Chinese history. Mr. Creel considers that the Chous and Shangs were products of two separate lines of cultural evolution, although they possessed certain features in common. The Chous acknowledged the Shang culture, but they never inherited the Shang taste. Their period is compared with the Feudal Age in Europe, although the author considers that the Chinese life was the more enjoyable. The high standard of culture which China attained then has persisted in many respects.

Mr. Creel concludes after his close examination of early Chinese civilization that the Chinese may have acquired ideas from without, but they converted the ideas into a native and distinctive character. That may be said of any of the major cultures developed in the history of man.

D. A.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Ride on the Wind, by Francis Chichester (Harcourt, Brace, $2.50). High adventure in a seaplane ranging from Australia up to Japan and across to Canada is the background for a tale of sea exploration carried out by the modern method of wings.

An April Song, by Charles Hanson Towne (Farrar & Rinehart, $1.50). A new volume of quiet, simple poems, to add to the list of books previously published by this author, editor and critic.

I Wanted Wings, by Beirne Lay Jr. (Harper, $2.50). How postwar American Army pilots are trained. Told by a flier who has a gift for writing.

Death of an Empire, by Imre Balassa, adapted from the Hungarian (Hillman-Curl, $3). A somewhat sentimentalized story of Karl, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, who succeeded to a brief and tragic rule at the passing of Franz Joseph in 1916. It is designed to prove that the only solution to the Danubian problem lies in a Hapsburg restoration.

Land of Tomorrow, by R. W. Thompson (Appleton-Century, $4). Tells of a trip made with considerable enthusiasm and very little money through Paraguay, the Gran Chaco and Bolivia.

Let Me Show You Vermont, by Charles Edward Crane (Knopf, $3). In the words of Dorothy Canfield Fisher's Introduction, this book gives "quantities of serious information we never knew about our state, without being too solemn about it."

These White Hands, by Warwick Deeping (McBride, $2). Adventure-romance of seventeenth-century England.

Animals of the Seashore, by Muriel Lewin Guberlet (Portland, Ore.: Metropolitan Press, $2.50). Guide to the habitat and characteristics of seashore animals.

Education and the Class Struggle, by Zalmen Slesinger (Covici Friede, $3). An educational program based on Marxist theory.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Booklet on Request

Homes in the Forest

THOUSANDS OF ACRES of government-owned land in the national forests are affording protected wooded sites for summer homes.

Especially on the Pacific coast has the building of private homes on federally owned forest lands become popular among persons wishing to get far away from the bustle of city traffic. Today there are more than 13,000 homes in these rugged mountain and timber preserves in various parts of the country. Of these, over 7000 are in California. Another 1500 are in the national forests of Washington and Oregon. Areas in Colorado and Wyoming are also well dotted. Eastern forests are more sparsely settled.

To build in a national forest, it is necessary to obtain a permit from the United States Forest Service. The prospective resident must agree to certain regulations as to style of building and behavior after it is occupied. Rent for enough land for house and yard is nominal, averaging only about $15 a year. Present permit holders range from hermits, who ride horseback, to movie stars, who travel by airplane to their rather elaborate retreats.

* * *

In general, the Forest Service authorizes occupancy of plots ranging from one third of an acre to an acre. Building plans must be approved before the permit is issued. The house need not be elaborate, but it must be a design that will not mar the beauties of the landscape. The log cabin is the most popular style. Bright paints and exotic architecture are prohibited.

Construction of summer homes in national forests is not a new development. The first were built 20 years ago. With the improvement of roads and trails, attractive sites are becoming more accessible each year and the summer population of the forests is rapidly increasing. Some men still prefer an isolated spot in the heart of the forest as a building site. Others join colonies that have sprung up around lake shores or near highways. Where there is a group of homes, the owners sometimes form their own community association to make regulations governing the conduct of the members. They make provision for sewage and water supply, forbid horses to wander, and so forth. When such rules are approved by the regional forester, they become binding. By requiring most permits to be renewed each year, the Forest Service can oust any undesirable tenants.

To prevent speculators from erecting cottages purely for renting purposes, each owner is required to occupy the property himself for a certain number of days each year. If a man sells the improvements on his property, the Forest Service gives the purchaser first consideration when the time comes to renew the permit. People who don't want to renew are given 90 days to move their belongings out of the national forest.

* * *

In inviting vacationists to build their homes in the national forests, the Government, as host, asks only what are termed "outdoor good manners" on the part of its guests. They must take every precaution against starting forest fires. Grounds must be kept free of inflammable debris. Dry foliage must be removed from roofs. Grounds must be kept in a sanitary condition and precautions taken against stream pollution.

Summer residents do not interfere with the regular forest management practices of the Forest Service. The forests play their part as practical laboratories for timber growing and land management, while the summer resident goes his way, hiking, riding, swimming, fishing, hunting, or just sitting on his front porch. National forests are governed by the game laws of the state in which they are located. Rangers co-operate with state authorities in enforcing these laws.

In addition to the 13,000 private homes in the national forests, there are approximately 800 resorts and outdoor camps operating under special permits in the park areas. M. H.

TRANQUILLITY OR GRANDEUR

Summer Homes on Carroll's Lake, Pike National Forest, Colorado. Right, Great White Throne, Zion National Park, Utah

Photos F. E. Colburn, Courtesy U. S. Forest Service and Union Pacific System

For Varied Tastes

Travelers who would "See America First" find never-failing interest in the national parks system of the United States. The National Parks Service administers 28 parks, 67 monuments, 11 military parks, 10 battlefield sites and other areas aggregating 15,500,000 acres. The parks cover a wide range of interest—historical, scenic, volcanic, mountainous, big trees, mineral springs—and afford splendid opportunities for recreation.

Colonial National Historical Park, with the recently completed restoration of Williamsburg, one-time capital of the Virginia Colony, is the newest attraction for those who enjoy history. Several other national parks have historical interest: Abraham Lincoln park, near Hodgenville, Ky., containing the log cabin in which the martyred President was born; Fort McHenry park, Baltimore, Md., restored birthplace of the "Star-Spangled Banner"; Morristown park, New Jersey, Revolutionary camp site of the American Armies.

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, with its spectacular caverns, became a national park last year. Then there are Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico, with their exquisite limestone decorations; and Wind Cave, South Dakota, containing extensive galleries and peculiar formations.

Newest of the mountain parks is Shenandoah National park, established in 1935, which embraces a scenic section of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, with a skyline motor road along the crest. Also in the Appalachians lies Great Smoky Mountains park, not yet developed, on the North Carolina and Tennessee border.

Mountains particularly feature several other parks: Grand Teton, Wyoming, named for the peaks of unusual grandeur embraced by the park; Glacier park, Montana, a delightful region of alpine characteristics, glaciers, lakes and precipices; Rocky Mountain park, in the heart of the Colorado Rockies, with peaks rising up to 14,000 feet; Mount Rainier park, Washington, with the largest accessible single peak glacier system and noted wild flower beds; Mount McKinley park, in Alaska, said to rise higher above the surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.

Yellowstone park, in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, the oldest and largest of the national parks, features gorgeous colorings of its grand canyon, geysers, petrified forests, large lakes, waterfalls, wild life preserves. Vivid colorings also predominate in Bryce Canyon park, Utah, with the fantastic pinnacles of Box Canyon. Other parks of great scenic attraction include:

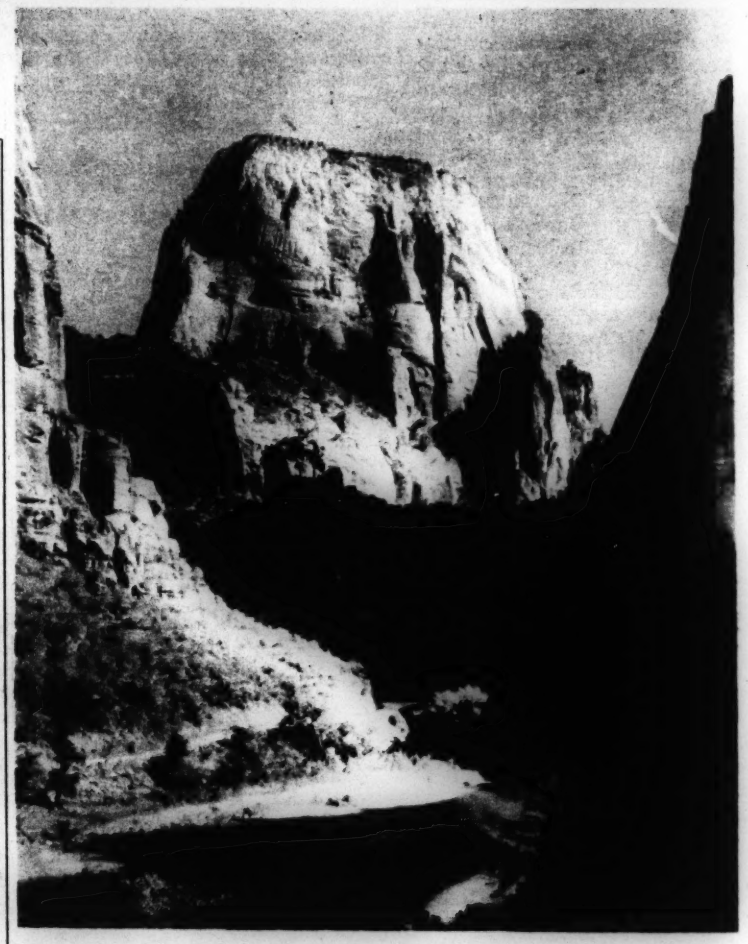
Grand Canyon park, Arizona, a world-famed spectacle of beauty and grandeur; Zion park, Utah, with its magnificent gorge and precipices; Mesa Verde park, Colorado, containing notable prehistoric dwellings; Acadia park, on the Maine coast, embracing Mount Desert Island.

Big trees are particularly featured in three California national parks established in 1890. Sequoia park contains huge sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, soaring mountains and deep canyons; Yosemite park, high in the Sierras, also features the beauties of numerous waterfalls, as well as groves of big trees. General Grant park preserves the celebrated "General Grant" tree and groves of big trees.

Three national parks are of volcanic interest: Lassen Volcanic park, California; Crater Lake park, Oregon, with a lake of extraordinary blue coloring, and Hawaii park, including the mid-Pacific islands of Hawaii and Maui.

Two national parks feature mineral springs: Hot Springs National park, Arkansas, which was reserved by Congress in 1832 to prevent its exploitation, and Platt National park, southern Oklahoma, with sulphur and other springs.

The national monuments contain Aztec ruins, cliff dwellings, George Washington's birthplace, famous sand dunes, lava beds, prehistoric mounds, redwood groves, petrified forests and other interesting features. They are located in many corners of the United States.

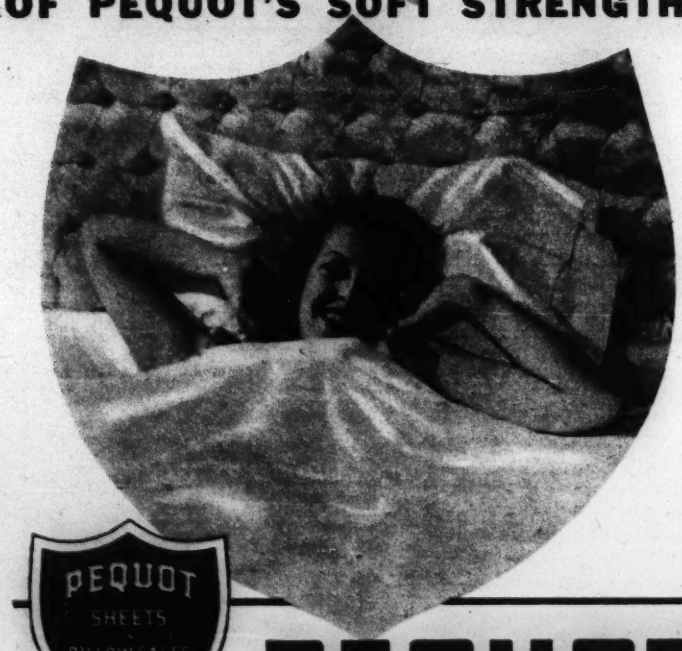


Study Market Conditions

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce maintains 34 offices in foreign countries where information is being constantly sought relative to marketing conditions throughout the world. Besides the industrial and economic divisions located in Washington, D. C., the bureau maintains district offices in 25 cities in the United States, and co-operative offices in 53 other cities, usually in connection with the Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade.

Sleep in Luxury

...YET ENJOY THE ECONOMY OF PEQUOT'S SOFT STRENGTH!



PEQUOT

Sheets and Pillow Cases

PEQUOT MILLS
Salem, Mass.

. . Literature . .

(Continued from Page 3)

years. The former was operated on the traditional plan of a $5 annual subscription fee, giving each member the right to borrow one book a week. This was the semi-institutional type, duplicated in the Mercantile Library of New York and the New York Society, both of which still exist, supported in part by endowments. But the Tabard Inn Library marked a departure from the older arrangement, because it offered books to those who wished to borrow them at a weekly charge of 25 cents, with 1 cent a day extra for overtime. The idea became popular, but the library went bankrupt in 1905, due to overcapitalization totaling more than $12,000,000, and was dissolved after a time.

* * *

Arthur R. Womrath, who had worked with Mr. Eaton during those years, went to New York and opened his first shop there. He figured his costs carefully, and offered books for rent at a per-week charge depending upon the retail price of the book. The business was successful, although it grew slowly, and others copied his methods.

Despite the increased popularity of the rental book plan, from 1929 to 1934, the Womrath shops found themselves in financial difficulties in 1935, and underwent a reorganization. The publishers, valuing this outlet for their wares, stepped in with support, and Mr. Gehrs, who had been connected for many years with Harcourt, Brace & Co., but had sought retirement, was called back to active participation in the book business as president of the Womrath libraries. With a knack for organization, he plugged the leaks, rearranged the rental scale to 15 cents for three days and 3 cents a day thereafter, for a novel, and more for expensive nonfiction books, so that the actual rental prices were reduced, but the books were given a faster turnover; he found rental outlets in other stores in various parts of the country, and extended the market for the resale of books which had been rented several times in the Womrath shops and others. In that large resale outlet he developed the margin of profit necessary to bring success to the shops, and again many other bookshops are following the lead.

Today the entire United States appears to be renting books. The rental library differs from the older "circulating library." The latter term includes all types of public and private libraries which permit books to be used off the premises, whether there is a charge for that privilege or not. The bona fide rental library is limited to the type of business in which books are rented for the purpose of gaining a profit for the library. But to make a profit they must provide a service to the reading public.

* * *

Mr. Campbell, of the Personal Bookshop, foresees the time when the public libraries may be used almost entirely for reference, with rental libraries providing the current books for readers.

The rental library may be a single shelf of popular copyright reprint fiction, set up in a drugstore, jewelry shop, or general store in a small town or residential neighborhood. It may be a large, well-stocked library in the downtown district of a big city, where any current book may be obtained. It may be one of a chain. It may be a corner of a large retail bookshop. It may be a specialized type of library, renting books on certain subjects only. The nature of rental libraries varies so much, in fact, that it sometimes is difficult to know when such a library is not a library, to paraphrase the old conundrum. That accounts for the fact that even experienced wholesale book houses estimate the total number in the United States no more exactly than to say that there are somewhere between 2000 and 45,000 such libraries.

Book experts agree that the rental libraries are here to stay, because they meet a public need. Their individual success, however, seems to depend upon the enterprise and good judgment of the person who operates them, and upon his understanding of trade conditions and local reading tastes. Libraries may be started, as some have been, on an extremely small scale, with a shelf of only 25 books, a table, and a small card file, all occupying a corner in another store. Such libraries may grow, under proper direction, to proportions very much more impressive. In larger cities, at least, it seems wiser not to start a library on a capital of less than $5000 to $10,000 — enough to provide a backlog until the business really "gets going."

* * *

One key to success appears to be in keeping the latest, current fiction on hand, for it should surprise nobody to hear that fiction is the type of literature most in demand. By "current fiction" is meant books that are strictly of the moment. A book two or three months old is probably too old to rent very well, for the rental library proprietor learns that even a popular novel has a relatively short period of demand.

Readers want the "latest" at all times, and the rental library has to be ready to meet that demand without much delay. That becomes a real problem in the case of so phenomenally successful a novel as "Gone With the Wind." Some booksellers and rental library managers believe that they lost sales and rentals on other titles because of the immense popularity of that book.

Of course the matter of whether the increased reading of one book actually leads to decreased reading of others is a moot point. Also, though a buyer may be more profitable than a renter, as some book men contend, and rentals certainly are heaviest in the first few weeks after publication, when sales might also be expected to be greatest, nobody can say for certain whether a book would have been purchased by more persons if it had not been available in a rental library.

To publishers, however, it probably is a matter of little moment whether they sell to individuals or to rental libraries, and writers also may be somewhat indifferent on that score, so long as they have a "public." Since rental libraries are providing a "public," they naturally are regarded favorably by publishers and writers, at least, and will have their support, as well as that of the public which patronizes them in growing numbers, enlivening the landscapes with their bright identifying jackets.

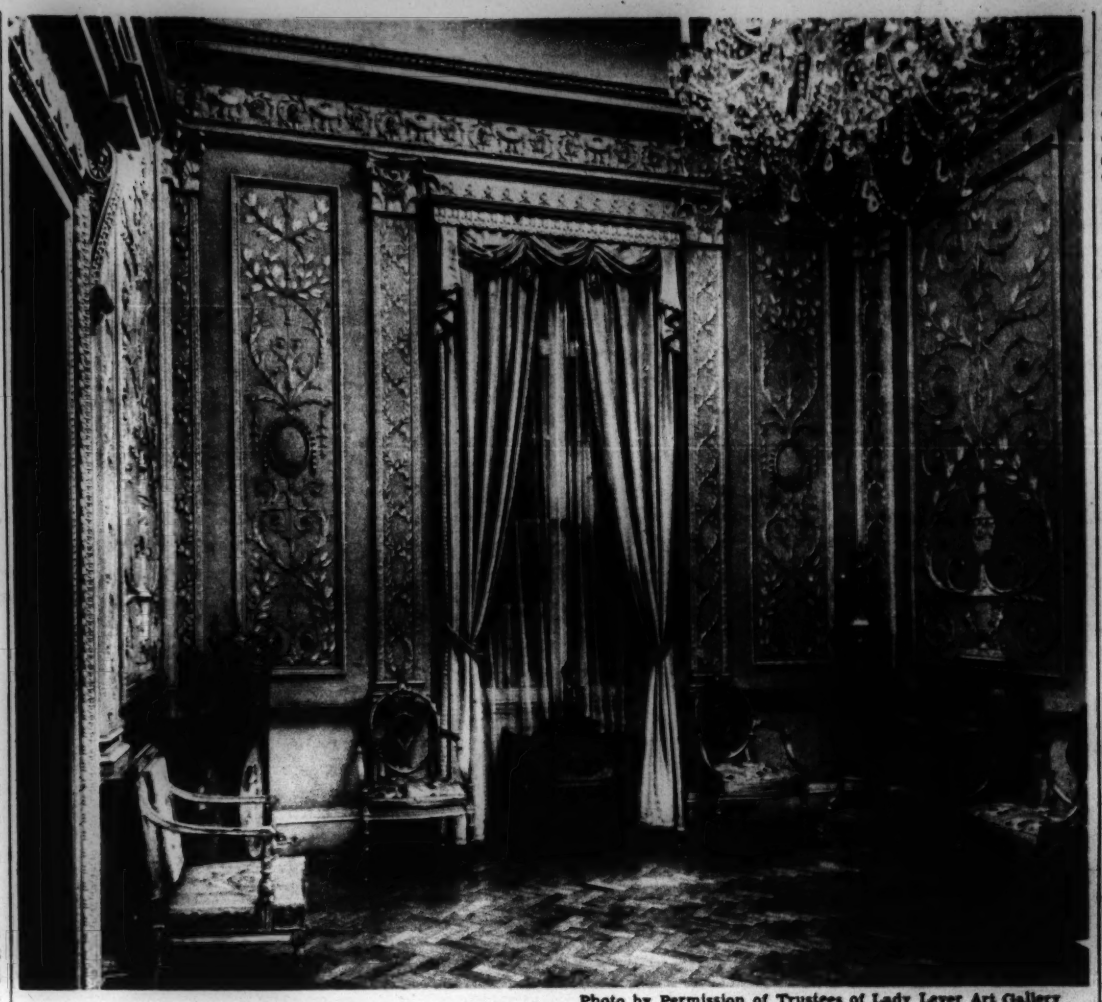


Photo by Permission of Trustees of Lady Lever Art Gallery

THE ROBERT ADAM ROOM AT PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND
The Chairs and Tables Are Genuine Period Pieces. The Cut Glass and Rock Crystal Chandelier Came From Ancient Lews Castle in the Outer Hebrides, Scotland

Fine Adam Interior

AT THE LADY LEVER Art Gallery, Port Sunlight, England, is now to be seen one of the finest and most complete examples of an Adam-style room. The walls are adapted from the music room at Harewood House, favorite country residence of the Princess Royal (sister of King George VI).

Slightly more ornate, perhaps, than the average Adam interior, this room is said to be characteristic of English mansions in 1770-1790, when Robert Adam's influence was at its zenith. The white and slate-gray marble mantelpiece, originally brought from Sheen House, Richmond, Surrey, has a pair of Wedgwood-decorated candelabra, and in other parts of the room are pottery pieces by this artist, who was a supporter of Robert Adam. The shields of the fire screens flanking the hearth display sketches by Wheatley.

A set of two settees and six chairs, made about 1778, occupy prominent positions; these are all gilded and embellished with painted panels, probably the work of Michael Angelo Pergolesi, who was closely associated with Adam in this type of work. Two other chairs in white and gold retain their original coverings of painted silk.

There are two writing tables made of deal, the surface covered with delicate paintings; one of these, of superb artistry, is unsigned. The other bears the signature of J. T. Serres, son of a founder of the Royal Academy.

The ceiling has a specially constructed oval top-light with typical "fan" ornament and husks. Particularly noteworthy is the chandelier of English cut glass with drops and pendants of rock crystal. This beautiful piece came from Lews Castle in the Outer Hebrides, off the west coast of Scotland, and is now wired for electricity.

This room has been specially designed by Mr. Percy Macquoid, R. I., author of "A History of English Furniture" and other books on art.

COMMENCEMENT at The Principia College, on the beautiful Elsah, Ill., campus.

The freshman and sophomore years of The Principia College of Liberal Arts include accredited Junior College work. Students may choose the liberal arts or the pre-professional course (pre-engineering; pre-commerce; pre-law) or specialize in art or music.

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Artists' Models in the Hills

LAST YEAR, WHILE searching through the Deccan, the big elevated region in peninsular India, for types suitable for sculpture of primitive and aboriginal tribes, I had the good fortune to visit the Hubli Criminal Tribes Settlement, or Industrial Settlement, as it is now called.

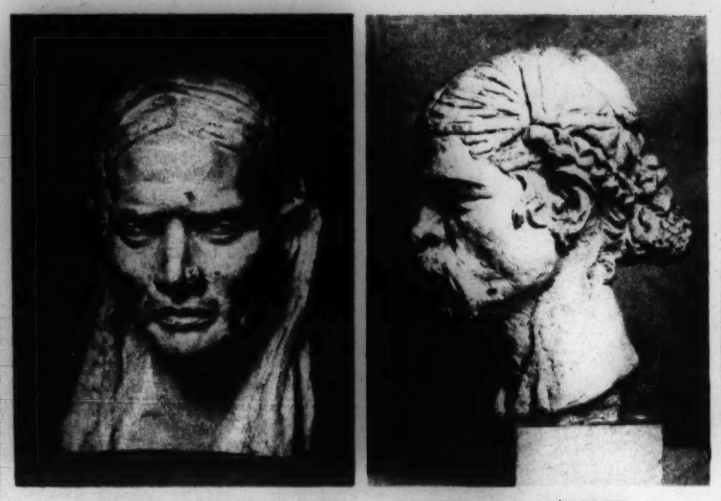
The Lamanis, Lambadis or Banjaras, as they are called in different districts, are nomads, to be found now all over India. They were the only professional carriers before railways began, transporting chiefly grain and salt. They doubtless followed the invading armies from the north and were then valued by all. The Haran Shikaris were the great hunting tribe for both armies and villages. In the days of vast herds of black buck they were welcomed everywhere as snarers, and lived on the fat of the land. The Chappabands were hut builders to the Moslems. When that work left them high and dry they took to making false coins, at which they are expert.

There are, no doubt, other reasons as well for the appearance of criminal tribes in India. When the ancient religious fraternity of Thugs, hereditary robbers and assassins—from which our word is derived—was dispersed, many criminals were at large.

In 1911, a Criminal Tribe Act was passed to deal with these people as a special "backward class." Local governments were thereby empowered to arrest any suspicious individuals and place the whole lot—men, women and children — in settlements. Some of these are run by the Salvation Army and some by the missionaries under the Government.

* * *

First, agricultural work was tried, but found unsuitable, as many of the tribes do not take to it. Then employment in industrial areas was sought, and this proved a success. Hubli was started because of its big cotton mills. Within 10 years 10,000 criminal tribes were gathered into settlements; there are 45,000 in Bombay Presidency alone.



KORWA WOMAN AND HARAN-SHIKARI MAN MODELED BY MARGUERITE MILWARD AT HUBLI SETTLEMENT

At least seven tribes were at Hubli. They live in excellent conditions and in circumstances preventing their running away.

The tribes are all in different groups and streets, with their own pattern huts, costumes and customs. They are neither crushed nor changed. Few have been converted to Christianity, but the settlement workers teach them to live decently, to build better huts and to send their children to school. Suitable work is found for them. A carpentry shop and embroidery school have been organized.

* * *

My models, when I had chosen them, were brought to me at appointed times to the back veranda. I drew, measured and took photographs, and could always get an interpreter for the details I needed to know about the tribes. I began with the Haran-Shikaris, the great hunting tribe (haran=deer, shikari=hunter). Their myths and stories are amazing. They can recite their genealogies back to 25 generations. These records have never been written down, and the longest has 428 names in it. The Haran-Shikari streets are unique because of their tall, conical huts. These buildings are made of cotton sticks with a bamboo frame and are watertight. I was introduced to the oldest inhabitant. He could imitate the call of birds or animals to the life.

Another picturesque tribe in the settlement are the Bhats. They call themselves Rajputs and say they come from Gujerat and that they are the bards and minstrels of olden times. Others say they are a wandering tribe from the Lower Indus and South Persia, and are small traders. Bhat huts in the settlement are well built. A low wall is first set up and then the roof is lifted on, leaving a large gap for air.

* * *

The women, unlike some of their Hindu sisters, are very skilled with the needle. They embroider long blouses with dainty stitches. The long, full skirt is made of cheap saris (cotton sheets), bought in the bazaar and sewed together with little points of many colors appliquéd round the edge. This is an ancient Greek method of trimming. It is interesting, too, to notice that they give the skirts the same "crimped" look to be found in Greek draperies by tying them tightly round with string.

I tried in vain to get a good Waddar for sittings, but, after a whole morning with a typical, low-browed, wide-mouthed young mother with a baby on her knee, the couple disappeared and never returned. In the end, I got my Waddars in Hyderabad, where they were engaged in large numbers upon stone work for new buildings. They follow their profession of stone-cutting and tank construction up and down India, traveling in distinctive, solid-wheel carts.

There were many Gutti-Waddars at Hubli. Their principal occupation is cutting stones for use in pounding grain.

* * *

The Korwas are a branch of the Korcha, Kaikadi and Yericlala confederacy. Some groups are said to be direct descendants of the Thugs. At Hubli, the streets of the Korwas were picturesque. These people practice the trades of basket making and mat weaving from bamboo leaves, which make decorative heaps against their huts. Like the Chinese, they venerate their ancestors and keep anniversaries regularly.

My last model was a Bestar fisherman, a fine-looking man who reminded me of a French peasant. His people fish in the shallow water of the lakes and tanks of central India and act as ferrymen. They use triangular throwing nets of fine mesh for fishing.

Imprisonment in the settlement is not for life. After a period of good conduct a settler may leave and build a hut outside the barbed-wire fence. He continues thereafter to enjoy all the privileges, help and sympathy which the settlement gives in full measure.

MARGUERITE MILWARD

. . Cincinnati Recalls Sherrill

(Continued from Page 4)

Cincinnati among the 10 honor cities of the nation. During the depression the city expanded its police activity and organization. It set up a crime laboratory. A police radio system was installed. A homicide squad was created and a medical institute developed. Building construction in 1936—aside from federal construction—rose 67 per cent. These are but random examples of the city which truthfully could say, "The cost of government here is small and the return is excellent."

Mr. Dykstra resigned in March, 1937, to become president of the University of Wisconsin.

* * *

It should be pointed out that, much as Cincinnati owes its two city managers for able service rendered, the success of its experiment with the city manager plan of government is due in considerable measure to a combination of favorable factors. The plan lent itself to the development of efficient, business-like methods of administration. The Charter Committee, headed by its great chairman, Mr. Henry Bentley, did not permit the fires of civic interest to die out during non-election years. They supplied the organization to do the campaigning for strong, independent candidates to the city council. So successful has been the application of political techniques and campaign measures by the non-political, non-partisan Charter party that good men have been induced to run for the council, and not only have run but have been elected. For 11 years, down to the present day, the reform administration has confounded all experience by surviving a first term. It has successfully "turned the rascals out." Credit also is due to Mr. Murray Seasongood, who through the years has provided real and effective leadership in the fight for good government.

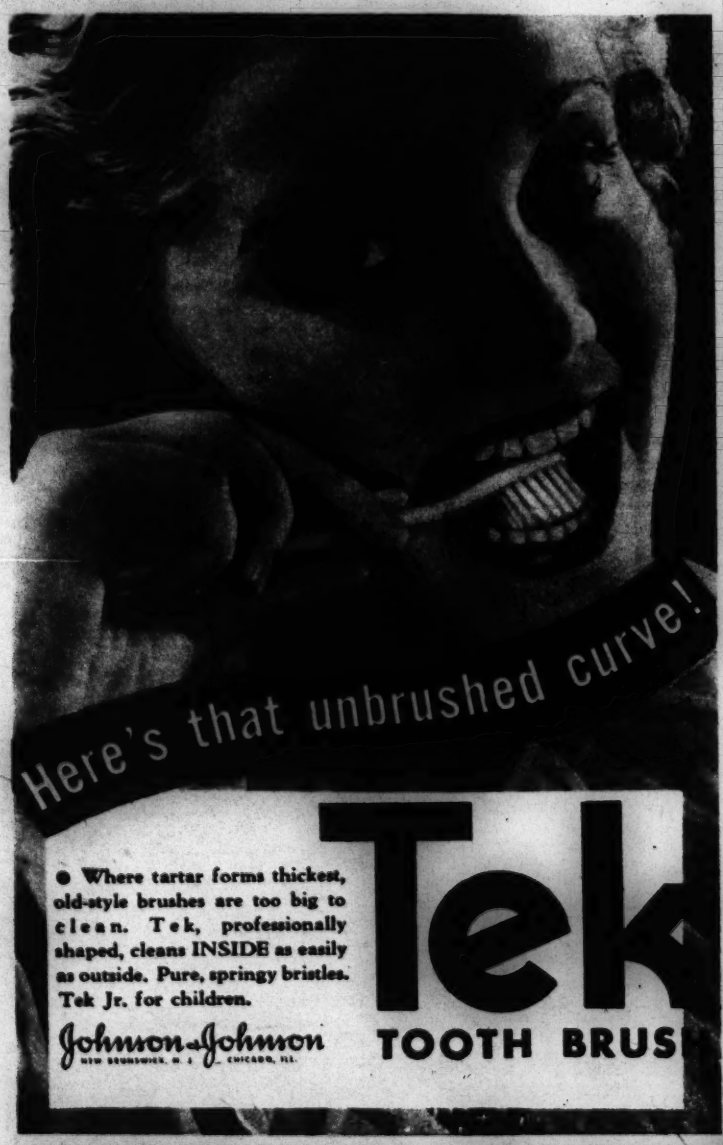
The return of Colonel Sherrill finds the city of Cincinnati faced with three great problems. One of these is the rehabilitation of the area laid low by the rampaging flood waters of the Ohio.

* * *

The city also is faced with an acute political situation. The old guard political forces have never been rubbed out. They have bitterly contested the Charter Party at every election. They have never lost hope that some day the public would relax in its unusually keen interest in civic affairs and the pre-city manager régime could be restored. The election of 1934 of Mr. Herbert S. Bigelow, outspoken advocate of the single tax, and the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's League for Social Justice, was the signal for a new attack. Both the Republican and Democratic organizations looked upon the election of Mr. Bigelow as the result of the system of election by proportional representation. But when Mr. Bigelow, in 1936, won, first, the Democratic nomination for Congress and then went on to be elected from rock-ribbed Republican Hamilton County under the old plurality system of election, the force of their argument was largely spent. What Cincinnati needs if it is to prevent the sniping of the old political "regulars" from blossoming into a successful revolt is conspicuously good administration at the city hall. Colonel Sherrill should fulfill that need.

A final great problem which confronts Colonel Sherrill upon his return to the city is one in social engineering. Since his departure as city manager in 1930, the welfare services of the city have expanded tremendously. The city has taken unto itself responsibilities toward its citizens undreamed of a decade ago.

Just what Colonel Sherrill's record will be with regard to his treatment of these new social complexities remains to be seen.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Fairy Tale State

IN THE ALPS between Austria and Switzerland, on the banks of the Upper Rhine, is a small principality which recently made the front pages of American newspapers. Only slightly larger than Staten Island in New York Harbor, Liechtenstein was revealed as one of several foreign lands where United States millionaires have set up holding companies and other devices that enable them to dodge payment of some of their income taxes.

This announcement by a joint committee of the Congress, endeavoring to "smoke out" tax dodgers with publicity, leads the inquirer to discover that this diminutive state has for some time been a home for fugitive capital. Part of its revenues are derived from dues assessed against the growing number of holding companies that have registered there in recent years. Hundreds of such companies, largely European, have been attracted by the low charges and complete lack of red tape that makes the land a sort of financial Eureka.

It sounds like a fairy tale to find a big corporation paying taxes years in advance. Yet it is done in Liechtenstein. Holding companies may pay a 30-year assessment all in one sum. Thereafter, the business can be carried on without facing the prospect of its calculations being upset—a factor that proves a perpetual bugaboo to business in America.

Several years ago, some of the smaller European countries began to prove attractive to foreign capital, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein among them. It was reported, in 1932, that a prominent American joint stock company had registered part of its holdings in the latter place. There is the advantage that the capital can be in any currency. One person is sufficient to establish a company or to form an administrative board. There is no publicity attached to the transaction, and only duly authorized persons can examine the trade register.

Liechtenstein's area of nearly 65 square miles, traversed for five miles by the Orient Express from Zurich to Vienna, supports a population of about 11,000. Its people are largely agriculturalists and stock raisers. Yet in Vaduz, its well-kept but unassuming capital, one is surprised to find a score of lawyers among its 1400 inhabitants. No doubt this legal galaxy may be attributed to the business brought in by foreign capital.

One enters this independent Alpine state from Switzerland over an old covered bridge, that, likely as not, will give the New Englander a touch of nostalgia. Customs formalities are quite lacking, giving the traveler his first impression of the friendliness of this little duchy. Vaduz, with its brightly painted houses literally overhung by towering mountains, is the only national capital on the banks of the Rhine. Here the affairs of the nation are carried on in an unpretentious Government House. Overlooking the capital from an eminence is Schloss Vaduz, the feudal-like castle of the ruling prince, which was restored some years ago by the late ruler, Prince John II.

Liechtenstein came into possession of the reigning family (von und zu Liechtenstein) by purchase at the end of the seventeenth century when its former owner, the Count of Hohenems, was unable to pay the taxes expected by the Vatican. In late years the country has been an hereditary monarchy. Prince Franz I became ruler in 1929 on the passing of his brother, Prince John. The latter ruled for more than 70 years and was familiarly known as "John the Good" among his people, for he spent generously of his private fortune to add to their comfort.

Until 1866 Liechtenstein was a member of the German Confederacy. Then it became virtually an Austrian dependency, but late in 1918 the Diet declared its complete independence. Thereafter, Switzerland held a guiding hand over the duchy. By treaty signed in 1920, Switzerland administers its posts and telegraphs, and three years later it was incorporated into the Swiss customs territory. Switzerland also represents its foreign interests.

In 1933, however, Liechtenstein closed its legation in Berne, to affect a budgetary economy, and recalled its minister. At the time, it was a matter of comment that while Liechtenstein remained most friendly with the Swiss, it apparently was turning its face more toward Vienna. Prince Franz spends part of the year in his magnificent Viennese palace, and it is a gala occasion for his people when the duke returns home for a visit.

The Diet is elected every four years, on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation.

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

THE PRINCE'S PALACE, HIGH IN THE HILLS
Overlooks the Village Streets of Liechtenstein

Prime "Hams"

Forty-seven thousand amateur radio operators in the United States are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. They comprise three fourths of the radio amateurs of the entire world, and are considered by the Government as one of the nation's great assets. They are always ready as a reserve corps to perform emergency services and have won distinction on many occasions.

Today's Contributors . .

ONE OF THE MOST potentially important international gatherings of recent years was the Imperial Conference held in London recently. Of its implications the MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN writes this week. Formerly a member of the British Government, and in close touch with all that occurs in world affairs, his article carries special authority. He wrote "Butter and Guns in Europe," for the Magazine Section of Feb. 24, as well as other articles.

The article about Cincinnati's new city manager is by JOHN BLANCHARD, a member of the staff of the National Municipal League, New York. He holds degrees from Pomona College and Columbia University, and has done graduate work at the University of California. He has been a relief investigator for the Los Angeles Bureau of County Welfare, and for two years was educational advisor in the Civilian Conservation Corps in Oregon.

Few visitors to Canada this summer will penetrate so far north as LLOYD ROBERTS did when he went along Labrador shores into the Arctic and spent some time among the Eskimos. Mr. Roberts has been Monitor correspondent in Ottawa.

As a leader of some of the public forums which have become a feature of adult education in the United States, SYDNEY GREENBIE writes with an intimate knowledge of his subject. He will be remembered for various other articles in the Magazine Section.

Correspondent for the Monitor in Amsterdam, FLORIS CANTÉ, has been in a position to watch the reclamation of the Zuiderzee from a box seat, as it were. He was the author of "International Law vs. Power Politics," which was published in the Magazine of May 19.

The Magazine Editorial is by DOROTHY IVES, who is no stranger to these pages; while the article about rental libraries as a growing phenomenon in American society is by ROBERT W. DESMOND, associate editor of the Magazine Section.

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